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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,300—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	13th July
" PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leich	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th "
" CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th "
" ARABIA	7902	J. L. Pardit	17th "
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
" PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L ARABIA	7902	J. L. Pardit	7th Sep.
" EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
" ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked " proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
"	.....	...	1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 185.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE, A STEAMER	P. Berbcrovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901. in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,173	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to Venice tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	A. Lova	5,400	23th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Ruereh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th July, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

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EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,767	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to
C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra,

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 5yce per measen	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs. 60	Rs. 25	Rs. 12	Rs. 5

NOTICE

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
STOP THAT COUGH!
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STOP THAT COUGH!

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all chemists.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbague, And All Diseases

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague.

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Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

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Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do.	" 100 "	200
2 Do.	" 75 "	150
4 Do.	" 50 "	200
10 Do.	" 25 "	250
100 Do.	" 10 "	1,000
200 Do.	" 5 "	1,000
200 Do.	" 1 "	200
523 Prizes		Total .. 5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1900 SHOW
INCREASED BUSINESS
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LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,
WHICH NOW EXCEED
Rs. 1,70,00,000.

and are invested in
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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LOWEST SAFE RATES,
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THE PUBLISHER of the "Army and Navy Gazette" begs to announce that, beginning on January 5, 1901, Coloured Military Types of the Indian Army will be issued Monthly as Supplements to that Paper. Full particulars, prices and list of Plates will be sent post free on application.

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PERAMBULATORS
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ENGLISH HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.
ALWAYS OBTAINABLE ON CUT.

			Rs.	as.
HAMS.	Home cured pale Cumberland, 8 to 24 lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
"	Cooked, whole or half ham	"	2	0
"	" cut in Slices	"	2	8
BACON.	Real Wiltshire, Harris's, Middles' Special Cure; about 28 lbs. each	"	1	2
"	Real Wilts. Bellies, 8 to 16 lbs. each (Bacon on cut 1 anna per lb. extra)	"	1	0
CHEESE.	Stilton, English Prize Dairy, whole	"	1	6
"	" " " on cut	"	1	8
	Gruyere, Real	"	1	0
	Cheshire, English	"	1	0
	Cheddar, Pale Loaf	"	0	14
	Double Gloster	"	0	14
	American	"	0	12
	Edams, whole cheese,	"	0	12

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APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
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REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.
On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

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FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.
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	Cash. Rs.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month. Rs. a.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month. Rs. a.
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BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

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(Established 1856).

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THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(Established 1850).

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MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
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VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
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WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 33, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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WANTED, early in August, to fill the post of STORE INSPECTOR and SHOP WAREHOUSEMAN in the Carriage and Wagon Department of the East Indian Railway at Howrah, a well educated European, not under 30 years of age, who has served a full term of apprenticeship in a Hardware establishment in Great Britain, and has subsequently had experience in the Store Department of a British, Indian or Colonial Railway.

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J. DOUGLAS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1901.

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A NUMBER of OFFICERS' HOUSES are required to be BUILT within the limits of the new Cantonment at VAKOLA by private enterprise. For particulars apply at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Military Works Services, Marine Lines, any day after 14th instant, between the hours of 12 and 2 P.M.

C. B. MAYNE, Major, R. E.,
Commanding Royal Engineer,
Bombay District, M. W. S.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been given, will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation to be held on MONDAY, the 15th July, 1901, at 3 P.M. :—

80 and 81. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—80. For appointing a committee to report as to amendments in the Bombay Municipal Act and other steps for securing purity of elections. 81. For drawing Commissioner's attention to the fact that licensed Plumbers do not attend properly and in time to the calls of the rate-payers, and obtaining from him a copy of the Rules for Licensed Plumbers and Surveyors.

82. From Mr. Hormusjee Shapurji Vakil—For declaring that the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola to his proposition as to production of papers relating to water taxation was "ultra vires" ; that the ruling of the President that such amendment was in order was wrong ; and that the action of the Corporation in rejecting the said proposition was "ultra vires" and unjustifiable.

83. From Mr. S. D. Khote—For requesting the Commissioner to try and obtain from the Fort Trust the vacant plot of land in front of the Yacht Club Chambers, for being turned into a public garden or recreation ground or left as an open space.

84. From the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola—For requesting the President to address Government for a further contribution towards Plague expenditure.

85. From Mr. Haji Vacant Haji Ismail—For expressing opinion that it is highly desirable to open a temporary dispensary in Dharavi, and obtaining an estimate of cost.

86. From Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil—For requesting the President to move the City Improvement Trust not to block the free access of sea air to the Fort by the proposed new buildings on Hornby Road.

87. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting Mr. Manmohandas Ramji to serve on the Committee for retrenchment of expenditure.

88. From Mr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee—For having a survey made of all the water mains and reservoirs, and obtaining certain particulars in regard to leakage, pressure, supply, &c.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

NOW LOOK HERE !

You have forgotten to take home a few packets of HAIRE'S ANTI-MALARIAL FEVER POWDERS, really a Marvelous Cure for Ague and Fever.

THIS SEEMING TRIFLE

Will be of serious consequences one of these days, as you cannot know when some one in the house may have URGENT need of them.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE,

As it is better to take a powder whenever you feel low, and you will be astonished at the result.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED MILL PROPERTY AT PAREL, BELONGING TO THE DHUN MILLS, LIMITED.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, in the commodious Hall of the premises belonging to the Dhun Mills, Limited, at the Auctioneer's Room, No. 4 Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, under instructions from the trustees for the debenture holders of the Dhun Mills, Limited, pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of trust Deed, dated 1st August, 1899, and made between the Dhun Mills, Limited, of the one part, and J. D. Ghandy and K. N. Wadia of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Koras land or ground, situate at or near Parel in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 13,499 square yards, be the same, little more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1517-1518 and 1818A, and which said piece is bounded as follows : that is to say, on or towards the northwest by land of Babjee Asgria, or Nanoo Sayajee, being separated therefrom by a wall, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road and a road leading from the Elphinstone Road to Worlee, and on or towards the east by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road ; and,

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Koras land or ground, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at or near Parel, in the Mahim District, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5,393 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 1817-1818 and 1818A, and which said piece of land is bounded as follows : that is to say on or towards the north by land of Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, on or towards the south by the Elphinstone Road, on or towards the west by the public road leading to Mahim wood from the Elphinstone Road, which public passage divides the properties herein firstly and secondly described, and on or towards the east by the lands of Bapoo Joshi Bhaskar, Crishna Govind, and Pestonjee Jamsetjee Bookbinder, and which said lands or ground firstly and secondly hereinbefore described were formerly in the occupation of the Dhun Mills, Limited, and are now in the occupation of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the said Dhun Mills, Limited. The above two pieces of land are held under a lease, dated the 29th day of August, 1883, and made between Nusserwanjee Ardeshir Hormarjee of the one part, and the Dhun Mills Limited, of the other part, for a term of 99 years from the 1st day of April, 1883, renewable in perpetuity at the annually rent of Rs. 230, together with all and singular the buildings and edifices standing on the said pieces of land, and together with all and singular the boilers, with fittings (one by Beasley and two by Hicks Hargreaves and Co.) ; one pair of horizontal compound steamengine by Hicks Hargreaves and Co. ; blow-room, card room, spinning room and reeling house machinery by Platt Brothers, tools, fixtures, implements, utensils and things which are upon the said premises.

The said mills consist of about 17,803 mule spindles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th July, 1901.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka ; First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the uncontested High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Hayle's Reports, Hyde's Reports, Marshall's Reports, Gorydon's Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Joy Govind Shome's Reports, Burke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Law Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1882 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDARY ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete Index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

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"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

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"December 25, 1899."

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Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age. Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

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Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report,
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week,
Imports and Exports of Bullion,
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1892 and 1899, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange,
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week,
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LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

HENRY GRAVESTON, late Sergeant, Commissariat Transport Department, Mhow.
CHARLES WILLIAM MCGILLYCUDDY ORPEN, late Lieutenant, Indian Medical Service, Quetta.
WILLIAM WILTON CAMPBELL STEVENSON, late Captain, Her Majesty's 2nd Manchester Regiment.
KUVARBAI alias SHAMBAI alias MANI LOWJI, widow of GANJI LOWJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
WILLIAM SMART, late a Government Pensioner, Bombay.
JOHN MENDIS, late of the North-Western Railway, Sukkur.
WILLIAM GODFREY, late Conductor, Ordnance Department, Aden.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of that time all notices of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 8th July 1901.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
DEBENTURE LOAN, 1901.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 33-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1893, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12½ Lakhs.

As a condition to the loan, the Loan Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 31A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. One Lakh, for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted Tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11½ Lakhs. Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers, offering the lowest rate at and beyond the Tender.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holders in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, 31st October, 1901. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1901, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 20 OF 1895.

ADAMJEE KARRIMBHOY.....Plaintiff.
vs.
ABDOOLALLY KARRIMBHOY & others ..Defendants.
AND
HASSONALLY-ADAMJEE .....Purchaser.

PURSUANT to the Judge's order made in the above suit and bearing date the 31st day of March 1900, the following immovable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of the Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon in one lot at the risk and cost of the abovenamed purchaser, Hassonally Adamjee.

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land together with a messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon situate lying and being in Peerbhoy Dharamsey Street in the New Town in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 137 7-9 square yards, be the same a little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11 and was formerly assessed under No. 13 and entered in the Collector's Book of Revenue under No. 2255 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a street or passage and the property of Ramchandra Krishnaji, on the West by the public street called Peerbhoy Dhurumsey Street, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the South by the property of Moosaji Tyabjee and all which said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and first defendant and their respective tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street Nos. 31 and 35 and Ward No. 6676 and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 16017 situate and being in Peerbhoy Dhurumsey Street in the new town in the Island of Bombay containing 361-3 square yards by admeasurement be the same a little more or less to or towards the North by a passage and the house of Valeejee Essajee and Adamjee Essajee, on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described, on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the West by Peerbhoy Dhurumsey Street and all which said premises are situate in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are now in the occupation of the plaintiff and the first defendant and their respective tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. WADIA & GHANDY, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 11 Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

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Every Table should be fitted with one.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 12.

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3½ per cent. Govt. Securities....£ 93 1-16 = plus 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 26 15 16 = unch'gd.
" New York ..... 58 5 8 = "
Exchange on London at Paris, 25.17 1-2 = plus 1-2
" New York ..... 4.87 3 8 = unch'gd.
Discount, Bank of England ..3 per cent. = "
" Short London Bills...2 1-2 " = –1-8
" Indian Bank Bills ...3 1-8 " = –1-8

Bombay mails of 29th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet, Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales, Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surat nil. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 21-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·34	4·33 plus 1	4·18 plus 1	4·14 plus 1	4·14 plus 1

In New York—
Receipts at the Ports ..... 3,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
" Continent ... 1 000
Mid.-Uplands..... ...2 9-16—1-16
Futures, month of Sept. ... ... 7 33 plus 3
Do. Do. Dec. ..... 7 54 plus 1
Freight coal Cardiff to Bombay 13s. seeds unchanged.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday shows the following results:—

Total Bullion.....	£37,350,000	Dec. £3,000
Public Deposits ...	£ 3,110,000	Inc. £8,810,000
Other do. ...	£12 200,000	Dec. £4,500,000
Other Securities ...	£27,500,000	Dec. £7,900,000
Notes and Gold.....	£24,500,000	Inc. £1,00,000

The Banks Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seed into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 11th July 1901:—

Cotton	1,543	bales.
Wheat	1,059	cwts.
Linseed	3,489	"
Rapeseed	1 707	"
Gingelly seed	124	"
Poppyseed	655	"
Groundnuts	Nil	"
Castorseed	2,025	"
Rice	732	"
Myrabollams	2,235	"

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JULY 12.

There has been a very great improvement in the general rainfall of India since the last mail reports were written. We have had strong monsoon winds throughout the week and heavy rains in certain districts, while other parts of the country, where rain was so urgently needed, have received good and timely showers. Guzerat and Kathiawar have had several inches of rain and all fears of a water famine have been dispersed. All crops are getting a fair start. In the North-West Provinces the monsoon has burst, and good rains are reported from Delhi, Agra and Cawanpore. From the Central Provinces and Berars good reports are to hand, and in the latter districts the cotton plants are thriving. So far as the actual trade of Bombay is concerned, business is very stagnant, but the good news from up country has caused a much brighter prospect for the ensuing season. The only change we have to report in the money markets is a decline of 1 per cent in the Bank of Madras rate, bringing the three Presidency Banks into line, at 4 per cent. per annum. The issue of the new Rupee loan is still hanging fire and nothing is yet known regarding it. The news received to-day from London, advising the issue of three million sterling of Indian three per cents at 98, caused a rise in the prices of Rupee Paper, as it is generally believed that this loan will not be followed by any Rupee loan here. Until yesterday the price remained in the neighbourhood of 95 with little business passing. The closing price to-day is 95-7 after having touched 95-10. These fluctuations being due to the uncertainty regarding the Rupee loan. Exchange has been very flat throughout the week and nothing of importance has taken place. There has been a fair business passing in cotton, throughout the week especially in the better qualities now in stock. The fluctuations advised from the governing markets have had little effect on local prices of ready cotton. There has been a good enquiry for Linseed and Rapeseed and a fair business has been put through. Freights have been quiet but steady with little change in rates during the week.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange has been absolutely featureless this week. The allotment of Council Bills, so far as Bombay is concerned, amounted to Rs. 10,000 only. For the ninth week in succession the rate has remained at 1s. 3 29 32d. and that is the minimum at which the Secretary of State will allot. The total applications amounted to 35 lakhs, and the total amount alloted, including extra bills, was Rs. 10'30 lakhs. The trade demand in Bombay for Bank T. T. at 1s. 3 7-8d. has been of a purely hand to mouth character, and very little has been done at that rate. Bank demand has been placed in various quarters at 1s. 3 29 32d. during the week, but the rate has been available on and off. Bills remain very scarce, and the small lots offered have been settled at 1s 4 1-16", 3 months sight and 1s. 4 7-32 6 months sight, with delivery for fully a month ahead. Rather more enquiry has sprung up for forward telegraphic and business has been done at 1s. 3 29-32d. August, 1s. 3 15-16d. September-October, and 1s. 3 31-32d. November into the new year. We hear there has been a fair business doing for Japan during the week, chiefly for August delivery, on the basis of 148 for sixty days sight bills. Closing rates are:

Bank T T and Demand	1s. 3 7-8d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do. Francs	1/8 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	197
Do. Japan	149

The mail of 28th June due in Bombay to-morrow brings the following Council bills.

Calcutta	lakhs	8·00
Bombay	"	0·90
Madras	"	2·00 = 16 lakhs.

and silver to Bombay £80,000 and gold to Bombay £10,030. The mail of 5th July, due in Bombay about 19th, instant brings the following Council bills.

Calcutta	lakhs	5·00
Bombay	"	1·30
Madras	"	2·20 = 8·50 lakhs.

and silver to Bombay £130,000.

The mail of 12th July, due in Bombay about 25th instant, brings the following Council bills.

Calcutta	lakhs	10·00
Bombay	"	1·0
Madras	"	2·0 = 10-30 lakhs.

and silver to Bombay £170,000.

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay statement for the week ending 6th July showed a decline in trade demand of 21 3-4 lakhs. The cash balance was 9 1-4 lakhs up, Government Balances 16 1-2 lakhs down, Banks investments 2 3-4 lakhs up. The cash in hand amounted to Rs. 2 1-2 crores. The Bank of Bengal weekly state ment made up to the 10th inst. shows a decline in trade demand of 16 1-2 lakhs. The cash balances was 21 lakhs up, Government Balances 2 1-2 lakhs down and Bank's investments 5 1-2 lakhs down. The cash in hand amounted to 4·04 crores. There has been no change in the Banks rates of interest. Locally there is no change to report in the money market. The Banks refuse to quote for short deposits, as they are full up with money which is lying idle in their hands, there being no outlet for it at present.

BULLION.

There has been a moderately large business done in silver during the week principally for forward shipment. In spite of the Indian demand which continues to be good, the London market is not showing any signs of strength, and consequently the market here is quiet. A large amount was cleared in the settlement of 6th July. There have been no transactions of importance in gold during the week. The market is steady.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The following are the returns of the 30th June.

	Rs.
Gold Reserve	812 lakhs.
Silver Reserve	1,369 "
Total notes	3,181 "

ENFACED RUPEE PAPER.

16th to 30th June.

	Rs.
Enfaced from India	12,38,700
Amount written off in London.....	2 23,400
Balance held in London.....	21,51,11,324

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper market was lifeless until Thursday and ruled between 94-15 and 95-1 for the account. On Friday the market opened steady at 95-2 for account and with better advices from Calcutta and receipt of the telegram regarding 3 millions sterling loan, the market gradually improved to 95 1-2, but during the course of the day declined to 95-4 per cent. The feeling in the market is very steady and any reliable report regarding the Rupee Loan in favour of the bulls is likely to strengthen it considerably. Ready Paper is quoted two annas higher than forward, while small clean pieces are quoted about two annas higher than the rate for large amounts. Money has continued to be easy and local banks are ready to advance loans on paper and good securities even at 2 1-2 per cent. Port Trust and Municipal Bonds are unchanged at previous quotations while 3 per cent. is quite neglected at 84 per cent.

SHARES.

Further news of good rain all over India have strengthened the market and there is a better enquiry for good shares. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at 1280, while Commercials are in demand at 52. Press shares are steady, Mofussils have improved to 425, Indians to 155, New Bears to 545, and Volkarts to 1090; at these rates there are more buyers than sellers. Tapti Valley shares have improved to 417 1-2 while Ahmedabad Prantej are quiet at 630. In miscellaneous companies Bombay Burmah shares have improved to 6,800 cum-dividend and new issues to 1750. Badhams are quiet at 142xd Tezabers at 815, Kamps at 397, Port Cunnings at 460 and Marcks at 145. In Mill shares Davids are steady at 225, Standards at 230, Chinas at 440, Currimbhoys at 590, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing at 440, Empress at 235, Leopolds at 150, Howard and Bullough at 450, Connaught at 1475, Laxmidas at 415 Damodar Mill shares at 775, Centrals at 1970 cum-dividend, Petits at 1685xd and Swadeshis at 525. Other companies are steady at the previous quotations.

PIECE GOODS.

There is hardly any improvement to note in the position of our market. The demand is very meagre, but the prices have remained firm. It is, however, expected that if the monsoon turns out favourable there is every probability of a revival in trade.

GREY GOODS.—There has been some movement in these goods during the week and deliveries have been on a fair scale. Buyers are making offers for forward business but at lower limits than Manchester is prepared to accept.

WHITE GOODS.—The market for whit s is exceedingly dull with prices in favour of buyers Some slight clearances have been made of low class Nainsooks, while other makes are entirely ignored. There is hardly any business done with Manchester in white goods, and dealers show no inclination to enter into fresh engagements until they are assured of the crop prospects all over the country.

DYED GOODS and PRINTS.—There is a slight movement in Red goods, but other colors are entirely ignored. There is an absence of demand for ready Prints, but it is reported that a good business has been done with Manchester for October shipment.

YARNS.—Rates are 1-8th to 3-16th lower than last week. The demand has fallen off owing to a heavy drop in exchange on China. Very few sales have been made by the Mills, and even the local demand is very small. Tois has affected to some extent English yarns, the market for which continues depressed with hardly any business doing.

METALS.

The market is greatly depressed and prices have a downward tendency. No sales are reported of copper or yellow metal. A small business has been done in Belgium iron on the basis of £6 8s.-9 1, ex Bunder. Galvanized iron is weak and the price has declined to Rs. 9-2 per cwt.

COALS.

Sales reported since last mail are a few hundred tons Desi argar for January and February next year at Rs. 14 8. A few hundred tons Deshargur exdischarging steamer at Rs. 14-6 and Rs. 14 4, and 500 tons a month August, October to December delivery at Rs. 14-6. The market is quiet.

FREIGHT.

This market has been quiet but steady. Cotton has been booked at 15s. for Antwerp per "Thorndale" ready, and at 16s. 6d. for Liverpool and Havre per" Clan Macfarlane." Business has been done for Dunkirk, seeds at 15s. 9d. July, and 15s. 6d. has been refused for Hull and Liverpool sellers asking 16s. The Hansa Sine steamer for July and early August has been filled up by native charterers at 14s. 6d. for Hamburg and Bremer. The original charter of the "Ville de Majunga" at 13s. 3d. has been cancelled with a profit of £1000 to the charterers. The steamer "City of Lucknow" has chartered full cargo at about 15s. 6d. to ports. She will load partly in July, and after proceeding to Karachi to discharge original cargo will return to fill up in Bombay in August. About 1000 tons was booked for Liverpool August loading at 15s.

SEEDS.

This market has been generally steady throughout the week with a fair enquiry from shippers. Linseed was purchased up to Rs 9 15 for bold, closing at Rs. 9-13 Brown Cawnpur Rapeseed has advanced from Rs. 6 5 to Rs. 6-9 with a good demand. Poppyseed has remained steady at Rs. 8 7 to 8 8 Castorseed is quiet at Rs. 34. Wheat still remains far above the parity of home prices, and nothing can be done for shipment. The local speculative demand is easier with good rains in the growing districts. The closing rate is Rs. 4-11 and a half for white Delhi.

COTTON.

There has been a good demand both from Europe and Japan shippers especially for the higher classes of cotton now in stock. The enquiry chiefly runs on white and stapled varieties, and a very fair business has been transacted during the week. The local mills have been purchasing daily as usual, but the enquiry from them has not been on a large scale owing to the lower rates ruling for yarns. Prices have been well maintained for the high classes above refered to, but the lower discriptions have declined in value with little enquiry for them. In new crop there is little business reported and the closing quotations are as follows:—

Bengals fully good ...	Rs. 153.	15-25 January 1902.
Khandesh do. ...	" 159.	15-25 March 1902.
Broach do. ...	" 205.	15-25 March 1902.

Statement of actual clearances of cotton from Bombay to Europe during the six months ending 30th June 1901.—

	Bales.
Liverpool	33,013
London	4,051
Marseilles	3,453
Havre	21,737
Dunkirk	42,331
Antwerp	79,654
Ghent	950
Bremen	7,187
Hamburg	77,885
Barcelona	13,080
Genoa	57,690
Naples	5,200
Venice	24,934
Leghorn	1,200
Cantania	400
Trieste	75,365
Fiume	5,656
Odessa	9,514
Gotunburg	1,750
Total	4,71,165

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	13,371
Receipts from 1st Oct, to 10th July ...	18,77,800
Shipments for the week, to Europe	3,503
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports...	nil
Total	3,503
Total Shipments from 1st October to 10th July.	
Europe	5,31,201
Japan	2,88,078
China	27,991
Coast Ports	20,935
Total	9,18,205
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	3,477
China-Japan and Coast Ports	nil

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds.

Cotton	12,762	Bales.
Wheat	67,283	cwts.
Linseed	17,7·7	"
Rapeseed	11,393	"
Gingellyseed	2,544	"
Poppyseed	10,2·1	"
Groundnuts	157	"
Castorseed	10,103	"
Rice	40,685	"
Myrabollams	6,858	"

CRICKET FIXTURES.

XXI BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Saturday 13th July—R I M Dockyard, Marine Lines.
Thursday 18th July—R A, Marine Lines.
Saturday 20th July—Bo Gymkhana, B Gymkhana.
Thursday 25th July—Microbes C C, Marine Lines.
Saturday 27th July—Parsee Gymkhana, Mar ne Lines.
Thursday 1st Aug—Microbes C C, Marine Lines.
Saturday 3rd Aug—R H R & C I Ry, Marine Lines
Saturday 10th Aug—R I M Dockyard, Marine Lines.
Thursday 15th Aug—Govt Telegraph C C, Marine Lines.
Saturday 17th Aug—Bo Gymkhana, Marine Lines.
Monday 19th Aug—Shropshire Lt Inf, Poona.
Tuesday 20th Aug—R A, Poona.
Wednesday 21st Aug—Royal Scots, Poona.
Thursday 22nd Aug—Poona Gymkhana, Poona.
Saturday 24th Aug—Defence Squadron, Marine Lines.
Thursday 29th Aug—Presidency match, B Gymkhana.
Saturday 31st Aug—Anglo I Association, Marine Lines.
Thursday 5th Sept—R A, Poona.
Saturday 7th Sept—Parsee Gymkhanas, P Gymkhana.
Thursday 12th Sept—Govt Telegraph C C, Marine Lines.
Saturday 14th Sept—Bo Customs C C, Marine Lines.
Oxford Lt Inf, Colaba.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 13.

Before the Hon. Mr Justice STARLING,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-00—Bhaishunker and K—Bhai Jeevanjee vs Harivalubdas Haridas—Little & Co. Part heard.
272-00—Little and Co—Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Nanabhoy Burjorjee Saklatwalla—Nanu and H. Part heard.
751-93—Khandoo S Karmukhrai Ramsahmul and others vs Motilal Shivlal and others—Tyabjee D and Co. Part heard.
576-99—Malvi H and M—Baijnath Gowaldas and others vs Lachiram Jalarup and another—Bhaishanker and K (Comercial cause).
153-00—Mulla and M—Nani Gowri vs Chubildas Hurkisondas—M D and J.

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

21-01—Mansukhlal D and J—The Scondordas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N.

Long Causes.

235-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Dhanjibhai Nasservanjee Tata vs Shantaram Narayen Dabulker—Chitnis M and M.
23-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosein vs Gomer Gunny —Little and Co.

To Vary Commissioner's Report

620-93—Pestonjee R and K—Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandas Jisiram—Tyabjee Badrudin.
For further directions and Commissioner's Report.

128-93—Mirza and M—Johra Bibi and others vs Hoormut Begum and others—F P Pavri and Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

846-00—Sorabji and J—Amir Bukah bin Syed Amirula vs Haji Ali Jivaji—Mulla and M.
851-00—Mulji and T—Mahomed Hoosein Haji Salay Mahomed Purta vs Sona Saba and others—Matubhai J and M.
839-00—Ardeshir H and D and Co—Tryabally Karimjee and others vs Sarafally Mahomedally Tanawalla and others—Little and Co.
4-01—Jamasji and K—Dallibhdas Balmukhdas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.
162-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott, Acting Advocate General vs Janardhan Balcrishna—Craigie L and O.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 30m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 9-24m., 8·5 s. Low water, 2-16 m., 3-10s.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Church Gate Street 2 p.m.
P. and O. s.s. Peninsular, with English Mails of 29th June, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana "A."
Islam Gymkhana vs. Government Telegraph.
Parsee Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A.
Hindu Gymkhana vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Elphinstone C. C. vs. Grant Medical College.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m., Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 10-10m., 9·50s. Low water, 3-12m., 4-11s.

CRICKET.

Parsee Gymkhana vs. Baronet C.C.
John Bright C.C. vs. Young Hindus.
Lord Northcrooke C. C. vs. Elphinstone.
Islam Gymkhana vs. Alliance C. C.
International C. C. vs. Zoroastrian Young.
Young Zoroastrians vs. Liberal (Esplanade.)

THE GUN CLUB.—There will be a meet at Love Grove to-day at 4 30 p.m. (weather permitting.)

NOTICE TO COMMON JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend the High Court this (Saturday) morning at 11 o'clock.

ST VINCENT DE PAUL'S HOME—The Drawing of Prizes in aid of St. Vincent de Paul's Home for the poor will take place to-day at 3 p.m. at the Exhibition Rooms, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, instead of at St. Xavier's College, as previously announced, the College Hall not being available.

FOOTBALL.—The following members will play for the Telegraph, in their football match against the Rovers on the Cooperage this evening. F. Peters (Goal), G. Harts and H. Speechley (Backs), W. Mason, H. Stone and J. Montgomery (Half Backs) W. Morley, S. Holding, G. Yates, T. Johnstone (Jr.) and E. Game (Forwards). Waiting E. Perkins, and G. Lawrence.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius and Seychelles via Mauritius per extra s. s. Wardha, via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Monday, the 15th Instant. Mails for Durban, Delagoa-Bay and Cape Colony per s. s. Wladimor Sawni via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday the 15th and 16th instant.

FATAL FALL INTO A SHIP'S HOLD.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Gocul das Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Kondaji Krishnaji, a dock-labourer, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was one of a gang of labourers was at work on Thursday last on the steamship Paramaka, in the Victoria Dock, discharging cargo of cases. About 10 o'clock Kondaji after going down the ladder from the upper deck to the 'tween decks, accidently walked into the hatchway, which was then partly open and fell into the hold. His skull was fractured from the effects of which he died a few hours after at the Gocul das Tejpal Hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

RUNOVER BY A HACK VICTORIA.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Jaibai, a Hindu woman aged about sixty years, who resided at 2nd Carpenter Street. The deceased was feeble and emaceated and her eyesight was dim. On the 3rd instant, she was crossing the Bhindy Bazar Road from west to east when she was knocked down by a hack victoria which was going from Pydhownee towards the J. J. Hospital. The driver called out, but the woman did not seem to have heard the warning and hence the accident. She was conveyed in the same ghary to the Hospital, where she died on Thursday. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Baloo gunpat, a labourer aged twenty two years. On Thursday last the deceased and two other labourers were engaged in demolishing a house belonging to Haji Mahomed in Ghogari Maholla. It was a two storeyed building and the work of demolishing it has been going on for some weeks past. On the day in question a wall on the first storey about ten feet high was being demolished, and the two labourers, while the deceased was carrying off debris in a basket, a few feet away. Suddenly a portion of the wall under destruction gave way and fell on the deceased, burying him under the rubble. The man was extricated and sent to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that his left leg had been crushed from thigh to toe. He died the same evening The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the foregoing facts.

ESCAPED FROM POLICE CUSTODY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, George Henry Schwalan, a German, was charged by Inspector Chambers, of the Colaba Police Station, with escaping from police custody. The accused, it will be remembered, was on the previous day prosecuted before Mr. T. J. Strangman, on charges of cheating a Parsee jeweller of Medows Street and the manager of the Bombay Watch Company, and after considering the evidence, Mr. Strangman adjourned the case in the evening and ordered the prisoner to be liberated on bail. About an hour after accused was going in custody of the inspector Lobo to the office of the German Consul on the Wellington Reclamation, to obtain the German Consul's bail, when he evaded the vigilance of the Police officer and made good his escape. Diligent search was made during the night but without success. This morning Inspector Chambers received certain information in consequence of which he proceeded to the Victoria and Alexandra Hotels and thence to Argyll Road, on to Mandvi, when after a hot chase, he arrested Schwalan on the Railway line, near the Musjid Bunder Railway Station. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, commenced investigating a case in which Mr. Dwarkadas Lalobhoy, a merchant and a landed proprietor, prosecuted Dissa Gopal and his wife Godaveribai, on a charge of cheating in respect of a house in Keshan Lane, Nagpada, Mr. Jhamsmatji of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. Manker, Barrister-at-law, defended the accused and Mr. Payne, Solicitor with Mr. Velinker, pleader, the second accused.

The complainant in his information stated that the accused owned immovable properties in Bombay and on the security of such properties he lent them money from time to time. In the Samwat year 1956, when the account was adjusted, it was found that the accused owed complainant Rs. 6000. For this they deposited with him the title deeds of their properties, thus creating an equitable mortgage in his favour. The accused also agreed to execute a legal mortgage in his favour, whenever called upon by him to do so. Amongst the properties so mortgaged was a house in Pirkhan Lane, Nagpada, belonging to Godaveribai. In 1899 the complainant came to know that the City Improvement Trust had given notice to acquire the house. On 23rd September of that year complainant through his solicitors, gave a notice to the Improvement Trust, informing them of the mortgage. He subsequently learnt that the Trust had acquired the property in question by paying Rs. 1,75,000 to the duly constituted attorney of his wife Godaveribai. On an inquiry at the office of the Improvement Trust, the complainant was informed that his notice had been lost sight of amidst thousands of other notices received by them. The complainant further ascertained that both of the accused had falsely sworn, before the Special Collector, that the title deeds relating to the property were missing.

After some witnesses had been examined the case was adjourned.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, has been engaged in investigating a case in which Jijibai, a Parsee woman, aged twenty-five years, wife of Mr. Bunjishaw Motabhoy Darookhanawalla, charges Sorabji Muncherji Meherdaji with using criminal force in order to outrage her modesty. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Messrs. Spencer and Velinker, pleaders. The complainant stated that on the evening of the 18th ultimo about lamp light, she engaged a Victoria at the Karelwady Victoria stand to go to her house near Kemp and Co.'s Pharmacy at Cumballa Hill. While

H. H. THE NIZAM'S
AIDE-DE-CAMP'S OFFICE,
HYDERABAD,
26-6-1901.

To
J. BENJAMIN, ESQUIRE,
Art Furnishing Establishment,
Bombay.

DEAR SIR,

HIS HIGHNESS the NIZAM has been to see the Mahaboob Villa Mansions at Mahukpett, and was very much pleased with the way in which the Palace has been furnished by you. I am desired by His Highness to convey to you His Highness's appreciation of the work done by you, which has been of a high order, and has given every satisfaction.

* * * * * * *

Yours faithfully,
AFSUR DOWLAH,
MAJOR, C.I.E.,
A.-D.-C. to H. H. the Nizam.

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OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON—July 5, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major W G Hamilton, Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LAWDER—ARKWRIGHT—July 1, at Ootacamund, by the Rev Father Bolley, Charles Lawder, Postmaster-General, Hyderabad, Deccan, son of the late General E J Lawder, M S C, to Mary Sophia Clare Arkwright, eldest daughter of the late Robert Arkwright, Esq, of Kunston Northamptonshire, and Sanderstead Court, Surrey.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1901.

TRADE VAGARIES.

SOME interesting facts are to be gleaned from the Austro-Hungarian Consuls' reports from Scutari, Smyrna, Syra, Santorini, Bari and Salonika. Everywhere the same remark is made that travellers for the different continental countries push their way with samples of their wares, wherever there is a chance of sale; even in India and in all British possessions they show that they meet with no impediment whatever. England apparently rules the market in Salonika and the islands in woollen stuffs though Germany and Austria-Hungary run her close for yarn. In woollen underclothing Germany does most businsss, as also in socks. In linen and cotton shirtings England is a long way ahead. Calcutta and Dundee do most trade with the islands in jute and articles made from jute. But Austria-Hungary has the lion's share of the trade with the islands in her hands for articles of luxury and the finer needs of their inhabitants. From Bari the Consul reports among many interesting facts that last year the almond harvest suffered so seriously from one night's frost that twenty-one million lire represented the immediate damage. What was left went up to double the price. The foreign trade did not accept this enhancement but bought instead from Morocco so that even of the small harvest some remained over and prices had to be lowered. Yet planting of almond trees increases every year as they demand little care and are ordinarily very profitable. The vines, in spite of vitriol sprinkling, suffered badly from Peronospara from the damp season. The olive harvest promised well but the oil fly suddenly multiplied, and an attempt to gather the fruit before being damaged was hardly successful. Smyrna deals largely with Great Britain, importing considerably more from her than from any other country and in like way exporting more of her wares to England. This port offers a development of trade in one article which is instructive. As long as cravats were a toilet-luxury of the well-to-do, they were brought from France and England and, like the wasp were really elegant to behold. But as their use and beauty descended to the proletariat with the wearing of European instead of national clothing, cheaper sorts had to be sought. These were found in Italy, Austria and Germany and satisfied the demand for cheapness, combined with a spirited style. Smyrna herself wears out three quarters of the numbers she imports, whilst the Anatolian hinterland absorbs the rest. Austria would probably drive out other cravat exporters if she could give a necktie in better taste and cheaper than Milan succeeds in supplying. At present Smyrna imports 80,000 francs worth altogether.

In Scutari, the import of woollen and cotton stuffs has to be regulated rigidly as to colour so as to suit the different peoples and sects inhabiting that part of Turkey. Both Christian and Mahomedan women wear veils, though "with a difference" and thin organdy white muslin is the favourite for this purpose. Red cloth is used by the Christian women as cloaks, and men wear this bright raiment also in many cases as part of their attire. Red is the prevailing colour indeed in the outer dresses of the people of both sexes, generally of both religions, though there are many shades of red worn, varying according to the position and creed of the family. Orange-red, or yellow, for instance, is often given to girls in a trousseau, the former colour being a favorite with the Turks, and the latter used by the Christians. Lazuli-blue cloth is used by the Mahomedan women as Benisch or cloaks and as Salvar or trousers by the men. The military cloth is something like this, but a little darker, and is worn by officers of the Scutari garrison who are obliged to find their own uniform. The poorer classes of the people dress in rough undyed woollen stuff (Schajak). The hill-people, and the villagers of the plains wear this cloth too. Imported cloths are entirely confined to the people of the towns. A singular fact as to food export is that, although a smart fowl-trade has existed for some time with foreign countries, eggs had never been exported. This year a beginning was made with the result that the price of eggs for the Scutari folk went up three-fold. The exporters got the higher price also. Italy must have approved of the Turkish yolk for she sent agents to Scutari to buy up eggs for a large company in Northern Italy which is formed to exploit the trade in hen's-eggs. Why define? Would they not be turkey-eggs at Scutari? Sad to say the poverty and misery in which the greater part of the population is steeped, has reduced imports for this class to a minimum. Trade is so bad, that every year firms which were considered flourishing, retire from business, and liquidations and failures diminish their numbers also.

In March 1900, a new customs law was introduced with regard to imports of food, condiments and chemicals. All goods in these categories were henceforth to be chemically examined as to their harmlessness and their freedom from adulterating substances. If the examination declared against the imports, they were shown out, but their importers had the choice of referring the matter to Constantinople if the examination were favorable they might enter the country. This regulation had one drawback that there is no chemical institution in Scutari. The impossibility of the Customs department carrying out the examination gained the concession that if the importer provided himself with a certificate from the country of export and an endorsement from a Turkish official, the goods might enter. The difficulty of arming themselves with this double certificate choked off a good many importers. Another weight on the import trade was the introduction of a differential customs tariff which affected Roumanian, Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin and Grecian goods. Montenegro entered a protest, and gained favourable terms, but the other States reduced their exports to Turkey. Round Scutari grows the special Erica, the root of which supplies the famous briar pipes. An industrious Frenchman from Marseilles some years ago, established himself here and endeavoured to start a paying export trade in pipes, and sent several hundred centners to Vienna, where the pipe-carving industry is in full swing, but he was obliged to abandon the attempt on account of the worry caused him by the Turkish authorities. Turkey is not favorable to progress in any direction.

ADMINISTRATION IN PALANPUR.

THE Chief Minister of Palanpur State is to be congratulated upon the prompt manner in which he has issued his administration report for the official year which has just ended. The document shows that while the affairs of the State are well-ordered, it has passed through a most trying ordeal. Famine not only curtailed the revenue, but the provision of relief works has increased the State's indebtedness to Rs. 1,150,000. The effects of famine will also be felt during the next few years, and the position of Chancellor of the Exchequer will be a difficult one to fill. Palanpur is noted for its progressive administration, but progress must depend entirely upon the prosperity of the people. His Highness the Maharaja is deeply concerned for the welfare of his subjects, and he is steadily developing the material resources of his State. The census revealed that the population had decreased by nearly 52,000, and the Prime Minister thinks the State is fortunate to pass through the ordeals of famine, cholera, fever and emigration with no greater lessening of population. The Revenue Department had to devote its energies to the condition of the agriculturists, nearly all of whom were crippled financially. The money-lenders were induced to make loans on condition of prior rights of recovering their debts without recourse to civil courts, and efforts are being continued in this direction. The blight of famine is seen in every department. The average school attendance fell, but it is satisfactory to note that the Palanpur Municipality recognised the need for extra vigilance in the strictness of city conservancy, and the result was that public health remained very good, under the exceptional circumstances. Of course no public works could be undertaken, but the relief works programme included the construction of a large number of new wells, the benefit of which will be felt in the future. The forests are being carefully watched, and the Durbar is considering a scheme by which a much larger income will accrue thereby than has been received in the past. The volume of traffic on the Palanpur-Deesa Railway shows a steady increase, and the question of extending the line to Tharad and Radhanpur is still under the consideration of Government. There was, naturally, an increase in crime, but the offences were chiefly petty larceny. The police have performed very satisfactory work, and are complimented by the Prime Minister. The year opened with a credit balance of Rs, 8,358, but at the end there was due to the State banker a sum of three lakhs.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

THE early experiences of the Government of India in regard to the working of State railways resulted in heavy losses, but although year by year Government have added to the mileage under their control, these deficits have gradually declined. The railway administration report for 1900 shows that the mileage open is 24,707 miles, the working of which resulted in a profit of nearly 9 lakhs of rupees. This is a very satisfactory result to accrue from the railway policy of the Government of India, and as the resources of the country are being further developed each year, it is safe to predict that the railways will in future contribute a large and increasing amount to the revenues of the country. The profit has arisen through increased passenger and goods traffic, and no doubt the famine had a beneficial effect on both departments. Still, there were several new lines opened, and moreover there is a natural development of traffic. In regard to passengers the increase is mainly due to the conveyance of 13 millions more third class passengers than in 1899, but first and second class passengers declined in numbers. In all over 174 millions of people were carried, the earnings amounting to nearly 900 lakhs. A reference is made to the growth of suburban traffic, which is mainly confined to the presidency towns, and it is interesting to learn that the same difficulty—house accommodation—confronts other cities as well as Bombay. The year saw great progress made in the production of Indian coal, which is now very largely used on the railways, and in a few years it will have displaced foreign coal on Indian railways. Its popularity as a fuel for shipping is of course good for traffic, and the quantity exported rose from 137,000 tons to 542,000 tons. There was naturally great activity in the grain trade, but owing to the failure of the cotton crop, this important factor in the goods traffic was lost. The steady growth in expenditure was not checked in 1900, but it must be remembered that there is now nearly 5,000 more miles open than were worked five years ago. The tendency, however, is for wages to advance, and this is partly due to the higher standard of efficiency required to deal with the larger volume of traffic and partly to the brisk demand for skilled labour in every large centre.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

GOVERNMENT has taken a somewhat unusual course in replying at length to the representation of the Deccan Sabha on the subject of the Land Revenue Bill. The promoters of the Bill are anxious to remove all possible ground for misconception and have replied seriatim to all the points raised by the Sabha. In its letter over the signature of Mr. J. L. Jenkins, acting Secretary to Government, which we reproduce in another column, Government explains the reasons why the Governor-in-Council was reluctant to postpone early consideration of the Bill. And with regard to a question, much laboured by its critics, Government explains that it will not, without the strongest proof, interfere with any subsisting right. The greater part of the criticism of the Sabha, as that which has appeared in the vernacular press is held to be directed not against the principles of the Bill at all, but against the action which they think Government propose taking on its passing, "regarding which there is unaccountable misapprehension." This we take to be official euphemism for a much more forcible expression. Further in its letter Government truthfully remarks that there can be no public or private advantage in maintaining persons in nominal occupation of land, which is subject to a larger claim on account of interest than can be met from the produce. Doubtless arrears of assessment will be met by persons interested in the land other than the occupant, but in such cases there is no need or justification for farther suspension or the levy of arrears. There is, Government rightly believes, an indication in the Sabha's letter that the equity of the course which is contemplated is recognised by the Sabha and much of the argument used deals with what Government have never intended or said they intended. His Excellency in Council denies that the policy which it is proposed to adopt involves injustice or even hardship to a single individual.

STAFF CORPS PROMOTION.

THE reduction of periods of qualification for promotion to Captain and Major in the Indian Staff Corps has been long expected and nothing more than is due. The remarkable feature of the message is not that it has come but that its arrival has been so long deferred. Sir Seymour King has done the Corps good service in keeping its claims prominently before the House of Commons. The Government of India had already recommended the reduction. But as to the case with many another matter it might have been forgotten and indefinitely delayed had not Sir Seymour undertaken the task of jogging the Secretary of State's memory. We doubt if the concession, which has been made will be considered sufficient, but it will be accepted as an earnest of Government's good will. If we compare the space of time an officer in a British Regiment must wear a single star with that prevailing in the Staff Corps, and the juvenility of some of their British field officers, it speaks much for the patience and loyalty of the Staff Corps that they have tolerated the injustice for so long. In considering the merits of the case, it must not be forgotten that the officers of the Staff Corps as a body are far and away more efficient and capable officers than the men who were at Sandhurst with them—not perhaps invariably of their own voluntary aim and endeavour, but because drills are more frequent, discipline more exacting and the subjects in which a Staff Corps officer must qualify are more numerous. As a body they could not be, even if they would, less studious and keen on military duties. Yet there are British service Captains with half the service of a Staff Corps Lieutenant and that is an injustice to both officers and the service.

VLAKFONTEIN

NOTWITHSTANDING the official contradiction that the Boers killed the British wounded at Vlakfontein seven men have come forward, who depose that they were eye-witnesses to the alleged atrocity. Lord Kitchener has very wisely decided to investigate their statements, taking the depositions of the men on oath. We notice that our Lahore contemporary holds to the belief that if the charge is established, the explanation will be that the murders were the work of some of the foreign scoundreldom, which still follows the commandoes, or possibly some of the blackguard Afrikanders, who in peace time spend their time chiefly between the jails and the road. Next to believing that the incident never occurred we prefer to accept this explanation. Rather the culprits should be of the riff-raff we can deport than of the men who will sooner or later be classed among our fellow subjects.

SIMULTANEOUSLY come the announcements of a sterling loan of three millions and a rupee loan of one hundred lakhs. While the former was not expected, the latter was foreshadowed in the Budget speech in March last.

THE Quarterly Catalogue of Books printed in the Bombay Presidency made its appearance this week. Its chief feature is that it appears without the customary and sometimes piquant remarks of the Registrar of Native publications.

THE result of the sharp contest in the election of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council to represent the Municipalities in the Northern Division has been approximately ascertained. The contest was between the Hon. Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parakh and Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakurlal, the former of whom has, we understand, secured a majority of votes, and will be declared duly elected in a day or two. The last voting papers were sent to the Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Lely, on the 10th instant.

THE proposal to allow furlough in India to count as service for pension has, at the request of the Secretary of State, been referred to Local Governments and Administrations for opinion.

MR. C. BROWN, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Eastern Circle, succeeds Mr. Tarton-Smith as Inspector-General of Police and Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab, in the Home (Police) Department on the retirement of the latter under the age clause of the rules on the 9th instant.

WE understand that the post of Resident in Kashmir, in succession to Colonel Deane, when the latter assumes charge of the new frontier province, has been offered by the Viceroy to Mr. Louis Dane, late Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, and has been accepted by him. Mr. Dane will probably return to India in October next.

THE rules made by the Government of India under the Pilgrim Ship Act five years ago provided, among other things, that every pilgrim ship must carry on the upper deck a permanent hospital containing not less than six bunks, and that this hospital must not be used for infectious diseases which must be treated in a temporary isolation hospital. The following addition to this rule is now ordered: "Permanent hospitals shall be used solely for the accommodation of sick pilgrims, and in so far as they are not required for accommodation of such pilgrims shall remain unoccupied."

SOME dissatisfaction appears to exist in Jamaica with regard to the health and physique of recent emigrant coolies from India. Of the last batch, Mr. E. W. Pigou, the Protector of Immigrants writes: "Although the immigrants by this ship (the Rhone) were apparently on their arrival a good batch, yet, I regret to state that they have turned out to be of very poor constitution and physique." The two District Medical officers write in even stronger terms. Dr. L. Giffard says: "Many of the immigrants ex Rhone, 1899, and ex Rhone, 1900, exhibited marked signs of anæmia and general malnutrition and a considerable proportion of them were so delicate in constitution as to fall easy victims to disease." Dr. H. Tillman writes "During the past year the amount of illness among the new arrivals has been enormous, especially at Moneymusk where they were all hill coolies, a race that should never have been recruited from for working in the lowlands of the tropics, and, without doubt the last lot of immigrants are by far the worst that have ever been sent from India during my eleven years experience." "Hill coolies" is rather a vague expression, and one would like to know exactly what tribe or caste Dr. Tillman refers to. The recent famine in India is doubtless accountable for the poor physique of the immigrants.

There is a story current that Corbett, the American pugilist, has been engaged by the Emperor for a series of boxing displays at Court, and that the Kaiser may even take lessons in the noble art from the ex-champion.

The liquidator of Pattison Brothers, of whisky fame, was recently asked by the Sheriff of Edinburgh to produce the papers in the case, as the two brothers are being arraigned on certain charges. The documents arrived at the Sheriff's Court in seven lots.

At the camp of the Herts Imperial Yeomanry, on Royston Heath, the Colonel, the Earl of Essex, presented the late Colonel, Earl Clarendon, with a handsome silver bowl, subscribed for by the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment, in recognition of his great services to the regiment in the past.

What the Glasgow police describe as a gigantic swindle is taxing the ingenuity of detectives in this country and in America. Mr. P. L. Brown, a detective officer from Washington is pursuing inquiries at Glasgow, and will afterwards go on to Hull and Birmingham. It is said that large firms on both sides of the Atlantic have lost thousands of pounds.

ALL legal preliminaries in the breach of promise suit brought by Miss Portia Knight against the Duke of Manchester have been disposed of, and the case has been set down for hearing. Colonel Knight has arrived in London from the United States to support his daughter in the action. There are about 150 cases preceding it on the list to be dealt with before the suit is reached.

THE new Government buildings at Whitehall are proceeding with that slow, dignified ease so characteristic of public contracts. The work of dismantling several blocks of houses has been completed, but actual building operations will not be commenced until 1904. For three years the foundations are to be allowed to settle. Government offices have to be built on the Roman principle of "building for eternity."

From the 29th ultimo to the 5th instant 1 European, 7 East Indians, 19 Native Christians, 326 Hindus, and 47 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 400, the death-rate being 45·9 per mille, and the mean for the ten previous years being 36·2. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera 2, small-pox 9, measles 2, fevers 128, dysentery 44, diarrhœa 14, and other causes 201.

A WORKMAN in the employ of Mr. W. J. Hardy, farmer, of Bank House, Crowland, Lincolnshire, has made a very interesting discovery. Whilst at work he picked up what appeared to be an ordinary weight belonging to some machinery, but when Mr. Hardy came to examine it he found it to be one of Oliver Cromwell's cannon shots, hurled by him at the Abbey in 1666. The shot is eleven inches in circumference, weighs seven pounds, and corresponds with one which Mr. Hardy has had for over thirty years.

A FIRE of a rather alarming nature occurred last Wednesday at the works of the New Egerton Woollen Mills Company, Limited, Daariwal. About 4 o'clock in the morning one of the night watchmen observed flames issuing from the windows of one of the wool mixing rooms. The fire "bummer" being blown, the staff and operatives from the lines adjoining the Mill compound were early on the scene, and in a few minutes after the time the outbreak was noticed, had several streams of water playing on the flames. It was at once seen that any effort to save the contents of the room would be futile, and attention was, therefore, directed to saving the adjoining rooms, and with a copious supply of water from the fire pump this was successfully accomplished. The fire alarm brought villagers from all directions willing to lend a helping hand. The loss, which is estimated at Rs. 15,000, is covered by insurance.

LIFE IN THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

[SPECIAL FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.]

A high official in the Bombay Civil Service, now retired, once remarked to the writer, that he considered the Salt Department offered the most hopeless prospects to young Europeans of any department under Government and that in nine cases out of ten young officers in that department not only found a difficulty in maintaining themselves in any degree of respectability but were oftener than not hampered by debt throughout the greater part of their service with the result that their promotion was retarded and they remained on the same pay for years, being plunged deeper and deeper into debt until their position became hopeless. Yet despite the poor prospects offered by the Salt Department the competition for appointments is keen and candidates are content sometimes to have their names on the Commissioner's list for, it may be years, before a vacancy occurs. After an experience of eight years as a Salt Inspector I can bear out the truth of the remarks made by the official I have alluded to. There never was a more hopeless branch of Government service, except to a favoured few, and no life certainly in India, is harder than a Salt Inspector's, made up as it is of a daily round of hardships and fatigue which double the years and make men gray-haired and bowed down before their time. Fifteen years of such a life is equal to the total service on which officers in other departments qualify for pension. There is scarcely a bright feature in the Salt Officer's life. His is out of normal social intercourse with those of his own kind; the bare necessaries of life—he cannot afford to indulge in any luxuries—have often to be procured from a distance of over one hundred miles; his district is in nine cases out of ten unhealthy and his system becomes steeped in malaria; his family, if he has been imprudent enough to marry, is compelled to live apart from him for educational purposes and home he has none.

These form but a tithe of the discomforts and inconveniences of a Salt Officer's life. To fully enumerate them would require an article in itself. Looked at in its most favourable light the Salt Inspector's path is bestrewn with difficulties of the most bristling nature. His starting salary is Rs. 100, and on this he has to maintain himself, pay for his servants—even a Salt Officer cannot do without a servant or two—feed and clothe his self and put a little by for a rainy day. The obvious impossibility of doing this without getting into debt will be apparent. No matter how economically he may live and how hard he may strive to keep out of debt he is bound sooner or later to incur liabilities which he has no immediate prospect of being able to discharge with the inevitable result that early in his service the burden of debt hangs round his neck like a millstone. Some officers by the exercise of extraordinary care, although forced into debt at the start of their service manage to survive the first few years, helped with a little luck in the shape of early promotion, but these for the most part are unmarried and often in receipt of an allowance from their relatives. All Salt Inspectors doing duty on the Northern, Goa or Daman frontiers get a free bungalow and Rs. 25 horse allowance. The latter, however, is barely found sufficient for the keep of two horses without which no Inspector can hope to keep his mileage up to the average laid down by the Commissioner. The Salt Inspector when stationed on a frontier never obtains any rest. In his case it is one eternal grind from year's end to year's end. Foul weather or fair he has to be up and about and spends a good two-thirds of his life in the saddle. Placed in charge of a section of the frontier, covering between twenty and thirty miles, with a couple of hundred sepoys and sowars to keep guard, and watch over his charge and check the nefarious designs of salt, opium, and arms and ammunition smugglers, his life is spent in patrolling up and down his portion of the frontier.

The monotony is occasionally broken by exciting skirmishes with salt and opium smugglers which, however, are usually attended with a good deal of hardship and discomfort. Apropos of this I have painful recollections of one memorable case in which it was my unhappy lot to spend seventeen consecutive nights, from sunset to sunrise, flat in a paddy field in the height of the monsoon season. Here I may add perseverance was rewarded as I made a big haul of contraband salt and captured a number of smugglers. I cite this case as a fair example of the hardships a frontier Inspector has to put up with. One of the principal duties of an Inspector is to obtain information of the intended movements of smugglers. The smuggling of salt in large quantities is extremely difficult and many are the devices of the smugglers to evade the line of sentries on the frontier. A favourite trick of the old hands is to get a number of novices at the game together and send them off to cross the frontier, after having betrayed their movements to the Salt Inspector through an informer. Then when the attention of the frontier people is engaged in making the capture, the old hands slip through at a place which has been left temporarily unguarded and get clean away with their loads. Another trick is, under cover of darkness a number of men will raise an alarm at a certain point and as the sentries and sepoys from the chowkies in the vicinity rush to the spot, the real smugglers, who have meanwhile lain in wait not far from the patrol path, take the opportunity to slip through. This little game is, however, not often attended with success, especially if it has been played off on the Inspector before, as the moment the trick is discovered men are sent off in pursuit with the result that the smugglers have to drop their loads and run for all they are worth to escape arrest. Sometimes the smugglers will send one of their number to the Inspector and profess to give information of the movements of a large gang, naming the place and hour of their intended crossing. The Inspector will then perhaps in an unguarded moment withdraw a number of men from another part of the frontier to intercept the smugglers, while the informer will return to his companions and lead them across at another place miles away from the place mentioned to the Inspector. Some of the smugglers are very clever in their dispositions to avoid the traps laid for them, and many of them would give points to the redoubtable Boer leader De Wet.

The Salt Inspector must be a man of resource and courage as he often finds himself in tight places from which there would be no escape without these qualities. He risks his life in many ways in the ordinary routine of work. I remember a few years ago an Inspector with a few sowars started off across the Runn of Cutch in pursuit of some opium smugglers. The chase was a stern one and the smugglers got away. The Inspector and his sowars found themselves hopelessly lost out in the Runn in the height of the hot weather with a fearful death from thirst staring them in the face, and their horses completely exhausted after travelling at racing speed for a long distance. After losing one sowar and two or three horses from thirst they managed to extricate themselves from what would have proved a death trap for the whole party, but for the gallant conduct of the Inspector who rode twenty miles on an exhausted horse and succeeded in obtaining aid for the rest of the party. The Runn of Cutch is certainly a dangerous place to lose oneself in, and very few of the natives of those parts will trust themselves to journey across it unless accompanied by an experienced guide.

Later on I hope to give some further details of life in the Salt Department.

R.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

Even if the weather should keep fair this afternoon the state of most of the grounds owing to heavy rain during the week will make cricket somewhat difficult. Batsmen, however, should have a good time of it. The Gymkhana who were to have played the United Services will have a blank day as the latter have been unable to raise a team. This does not speak very well for the enthusiasm of Naval and Military players. One would have thought that the heavy defeat they sustained at the hands of the civilian members of the Gymkhana three weeks ago would have borne good fruit and induced the sister services to leave no stone unturned to turn the tables. A full month of the season has passed and lovers of the game have had no opportunity of witnessing a single match of interest. This does not augur well for an eventful season. The Gymkhana members will play a scratch match if a sufficient number of players turn up.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway will meet the Hindoo Gymkhana, but owing to the state of their ground the match will be played on the latter's ground. This should prove one of the most interesting matches this afternoon.

The Oxfordshire Light Infantry will be engaged on their own ground which owing to the nature of the soil dries quickly. I must confess to a feeling of disappointment regarding the form that is being shown by the two Oxfordshire cracks, J. T. Weatherby and M. F. R. Wingfield. On Thursday, against the Marine Battalion the former could only make 9, while the latter was dismissed without scoring, the result being a defeat for the Colaba team. Weatherby is, however, bowling in good form and may do big things in this department of the game.

R.

THE ITALIAN STEAMER.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Raffaele Rubattino Captain Cheer, Saporiti sailing on Monday from Victoria Dock No. 3 shed, for Naples and Genoa—Passengers are requested to be in Dock at 8 o'clock in the morning for the inspection of the Health officer.

TO ADEN—Mr Calasi.

FROM SINGAPORE TO NAPLES—Marquis Grimaldi-Consul General for Italy.

TO VENICE—Doctor Fleming.

TO GENOA.

Mr Arndt	Mr Maclarva
Mr Bliss	Mr Pearson
Mr Clunk	Capt Hickey
Lieut Codrington	Mr Schleicher
Mr and Mrs Dowey	Mr Smith
Mr Diederich	Col and Mrs Stevenson
Mr Dowara	Mr Sutton
Mr Gaisaul	Capt Washington
Lieut Kennedy-k	Rev Woodcott
Miss Lamb	

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Virawa, 2,155 tons, Captain E McDougall, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nairang, 2 861 tons, Captain W H Edge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain G W Peckman, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, 9th June, with a general cargo and coal.

THE Wilson Line s s Dido, 357 tons, Captain G E Pickering, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr J Wallace as a passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Muzaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain H B Baker, sailed yesterday, for Aden, Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and 10 deck passengers.

THE s s Thorndale, 1851 tons, Captain W F Lorimer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport 1st June via London Marseilles and Karachi with a general cargo and 454 cases of explosives.

THE B I S N Co's s s Java, 914 tons, Captain H McDiarmed arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, 7 cases opium and the following passengers:—Lieut C S Pike, Jamadar Sunderjee Heerjee, Mr Jenkins, Mr Ibrahim bin Mahomed, Monsieur Paul Ottavi and 44 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 12.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD,

a Torpedo Boat No 100..	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	.....	...
a Do No 102..	Lt Comdr W E G Petre, R N	.....	.....
a Do No 103..	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	.....	...
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	.....	R I M Survey ing Ship
Lawrence	.....	.....	Indian Marine
Clive	.....	.....	Indian Marine
Nancowrie	.....	.....	Indian Marine
Mayo	.....	R W Gordon	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	.....	Tarrot-ship
Plassey	.....	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	.....	...

a Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
H	H M S Magdala	...	Hewett, R N	...	Turret Ship
H	Renassorim	...	...	...	Receiving Hulk
G	Java	981	Macsirmid	P 6th	B I M M & Co
K	Acanthus	1574	Allan	Karachi	13-7 F M & Co
M	Ernest Simons	2162	Vaquier	Marseilles	29-8 M M & Co
N	Mozaffari	1387	Baker	11 Ports	12-7 B & P S N Co
O	Rander Reunion	1359	Carr	...	H O M Hajsel
P	King Artaur	1017	Bennett	Aden	B & P S N Co
Q	Afghan	1139	Denter	Mauritius	H C Joosub

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
1	Clan Macdonald	3112	Hawsin	Dunkirk	20-7 F M &Co
2	Australia	2291	Tait	Marseilles	23-7 W A G & Co
3	H Rubattino	2946	Saporite	Genoa	15-7C Boggiano
6	Clan Macfarlane	3107	Lees	Liverpool	29-7 F M & Co
8	Harburg	3313	Hellerich	Antwerp	13-7 K N & Co
10	Aston Hall	2323	McFee	Karachi	16-7 R N & Co
11	Barg Gravenor	Boys	...	Mauritius	20-7 H S Sidick
12	Argyle	4178	Langborne	London	13-7 P & O Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Kurachee	12-7 M M & Co
16	Virawa	2155	McDougall	Calcutta	12-7 M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bormida	...	1193	Costa	Hongkong	17-7C Boggiano

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

| July. | Vessel. |

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPTURE OF A BOER LAAGER.

THE ALLEGED BRUTALITY AT VLAKFONTEIN.

THE VLAKFONTEIN AFFAIR.

LONDON, JULY 11.

A despatch from Lord Methuen states that he surprised and captured a Boer Laager at Enselsburg on the night of the 3rd instant, capturing 43 prisoners, ammunition and stock.

Lord Kitchener has informed Mr. Brodrick that seven men testify to seeing the Boers shoot our wounded at Vlakfontein, and he has ordered their sworn evidence to be taken.

Referring to the methods of the Press Censor in connection with the Vlakfontein affair the newspapers urge the removal of petty restrictions as the telegrams are hardly likely now to convey military information to the Boers.

ISSUE OF INDIAN THREE PER CENTS.

An issue of three millions sterling of Indian three per cents at 98 is announced, partly for railways and partly for general purposes, including the discharge of India sterling bills. The lists close on the 16th instant.

THE WESTRALIAN STRIKE.

The West Australian Railway strike has been settled.

THE COMING YACHT RACE.

The Yacht Constitution has practically finally been selected to defend the American Cup.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE STAFF CORPS

LONDON, JULY 12.

Lord George Hamilton, on the recommendation of the Government of India, has sanctioned a reduction of the period for qualifying for promotion to Captain and Major in the Indian Staff Corps to nine and eighteen years, respectively.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

Official intimation has reached the Government of India of the reduction of the qualifying period for promotion to Captain and Major in the Staff Corps to nine and eighteen years each, but it is not yet definitely known from what date the concession takes effect. It does not anything like bring the Staff Corps into a line with the British Services as regards promotion, but in case of Subalterns especially to whom their company means an additional hundred and fifty rupees monthly, it will be an immense boon.

Messrs. King King & Co. received the following confirmatory telegram :—"Replying to Sir Seymour King's question on the subject, the Secretary of State for India announced that he agreed to reduction of the periods qualifying for promotion to Captain and Major in Indian Staff Corps from eleven to nine and twenty to eighteen years respectively."

THE FAMINE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Government of India's resolution on the Famine Committee's Report is likely to issue in this week's "Gazette."

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

A contemporary is mistaken in stating that the Supreme Legislative Council will meet on the 26th instant. The first meeting will probably take place in August.

BRITISH TRADE IN THE EAST.

LONDON, JULY, 12.

The evidence given before the Steamship Subsidies Committee, shows that British trade in East Africa and Japan has suffered through the competition of subsidized steamers.

THE GERMAN MANOEUVRES AT MAINZ.

The Continental press in discussing the likelihood of a meeting of the Emperor William, the Tsar and King Edward taking place at Mainz during the coming manœuvre.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

The Australian Senate has rejected the proposal that vessels carrying the mails shall be exclusively manned by whites.

AMERICA AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

The refusal of the Ohio Democratic Convention to approve of Bryanism is considered to mark the disappearance of the silver question from American politics.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenants R. C. Fergusson, and H. Greenaway, are admitted to the Staff Corps.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant F. C. Ross to be Captain and Second Lieutenants G. Marchant, and J. Villiers-Stuart, to be Lieutenants.

Major G. F. Watson is permitted to retire.

BEHAR VOLUNTEERS.—Major Manduit resigns his commission.

HYDERABAD VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Captain Carr resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer W. Kerr is granted two month's extension of leave at home.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Constantinople is declared plague infected.

Revd. H. Anstey to be Chaplain, Saugor.

P. W. D.—Mr. F. P. Dunne, Examiner of Accounts, has three months' extension of leave.

CIVIL HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

IMPROVED CONDITIONS OF SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 12.

A Home Department resolution announces that the Secretary of State has sanctioned the reorganisation scheme designed to improve the position of Civil Hospital Assistants. In future they will be graded and paid as follows :—Junior grade under five years' service 25 rupees monthly ; 3rd grade five to ten years' service 45 rupees ; second grade 11 to 15 years' service 45 rupees ;1st grade 16 to 20 years' service 55 rupees ; senior grade seventy rupees. The promotion from 2nd to 1st grade and from 1st to senior grade will be by selection without examination, the numbers in the senior grade being restricted to ten per cent. of the total strength and qualification in English is invariably required. The resolution states that "His Excellency in Council trusts the local Governments and administrators will lose no time in introducing this revised scheme as soon as the provincial revenues are in a position to meet the increased expenditure." This increased expenditure is estimated at fifteen thousand rupees monthly, of which five hundred falls on the Imperial funds, the balance being equally divided between provincial and local revenues.

ATTACK BY CHAMKANIS AT WAGHDARRA.

A gang of Khanikhel Chamkanis on the 1st instant attacked a party of Turis at Waghdarra, killing one man and carrying off several others, also three rifles. Parties of the Kurram Militia were immedia tely sent out to seize any Chamkanis they might find in the Kurrum limits, and they succeeded in arresting fifteen men of the tribe. Chamkanis have been behaving well of late and the raid is somewhat of a surprise, especially as allowances were only recently granted to them.

A fine of five hundred rupees has been imposed, besides blood money and restoration of all the plundered property.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 12.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is pleased to make the following appointments.

6th Bombay Cavalry—2nd-Lieutenant Davidson, Officiating Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Officer vice Lieutenant Mathew, appointed Squadron Commander, pro tem.

7th Bombay Pioneers—Lieutenant Keelan, Double Company Officer and Officiating Adjutant to be Adjutant to fill up the existing vacancy.

Lieutenant Radcliffe, Double Company Officer and Officiating Quarter Master to be Quarter Master to fill up the existing vacancy.

The undermentioned officers have passed the examinations in languages as under :—

Urdu Higher Standard—Lieutenant Colonel Penno, 2nd Battalion Welsh Regiment and Captain Stanbrough, R. G. A.

Urdu Lower Standard—Lieutenant Hutchinson, I. M. S, Lieutenant Sitwell, R. G. A, Lieutenant Kemp, I. M. S., 2nd-Lieutenant Musson, 1st Bombay Infantry, 2nd-Lieutenant Black attached 4th Bombay Cavalry, 2nd Lieutenant Milman R. F. A. Quarter Master Sergt Giles, R. E.

Marathi—Obligatory—Lieutenant Steen, 14th Bombay Infantry.

Burmese Lower Standard—Lieutenant Abbey, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Persian Lower Standard—Lieutenant Walford 2nd Battalion Suffolk Regiment ; Lieutenant Cates, Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned have passed the examination laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume 9 on 20th and 22nd April 1901.

1st Army Regulations, India, Volume 9, provisional issue.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Capt. Sprott, Lieut. Kernick, 2nd-Lieut. Durnford, Acting Bombardier Tolman, Gunners Clarke, Copus, Childs, Hainswort, Murray and Saunders.

The undermentioned Officers will attend the next course of Garrison Instruction commencing at Poona on the 9th August and will report themselves on the 8th idem to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for instruction :—

Capt. Stannus, 20 Hussars ; Lieut. Mackenzie, Royal Scots ; Lieut. Macrae, Shropshire Light Infantry ; Lieut. Keogh, 2nd Bombay Lancers ; Lieut. Edwardes, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Capt. Cleey, 25th Bombay Rifles, Capt. Dalyell, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent ; Capt. Glasford, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contigent ; Lieut Courtney, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The following programme of tour of inspection of the Inspector of Gymnasia, Madras and Bombay Commands, is published for information :

Inspection in Poona and Kirkee from the 15th to the 18th July. Leave Poona for Ahmednagar on the 18th. Leave Ahmednagar for Poona on the 19th and arrive at Poona on the 20th idem.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—Lieutenant Hennel, 2nd Bombay Lancer.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leaves :—

Captain Lester, 17th Bombay Infantry, for two months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Benvell, 5th Bombay Cavalry, for four months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Garwood, R. E., for 2 months on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Mathew, 6th Bombay Cavalry, from 22nd June to 28th October (special leave) on medecal ce tificate without pay.

2nd-Lieutenant Lewis, 7th Bombay Lancers, for 4 months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs :—

Colonel Stevenson, Staff Corps, Commandant, 20th Bombay Infantry, officiating Assistant Adjutant General Head Quarters, Bombay Command, for one year. Pension Service thirty-second year commenced 8th February.

Captain Irvine, I. M. S, Medical Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, for one year. Pension service, tenth year commenced 28th July 1900.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Captain Wingfield, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General R. A., Bombay Command, in India for 60 days on privilege leave.

Royal Field Artillery.—Captain Macmillan on medical certificate to the 16th September 1901, in extension of leave granted.

2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers—Capt. Mesham out of India from 20th March to 31st October on private affairs.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.—2nd Class Assistant Surgeon De Souza in India for 6 months on medical certificate.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO THE I. P. G. OF POLICE.

Mr. Cox, District Superintendent of Police, Poona, is appointed Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police vice Mr. Beatty, who has been transferred to Dharwar as Superintendent of Police of the Southern Mahratta Railway. Mr. Warden, at present Superintendent of Police, Southern Mahratta Railway, will act for Mr. Cox as District Superintendent of Police as a temporary measure.

LORD NORTHCOTE VISITS THE PLAGUE HOSPITALS.

H. E. Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Hill Private Secretary, visited the City Plague Offices in Nanas and Somwar and also in the Sassoon General Hospital and the General Plague Hospital.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ORDNANCE LISTS.

ASSISTANT-SURGEONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JULY 12.

The Government of India has sanctioned the amalgamation of the Madras and Bombay Ordnance Department Lists of Departmental Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers with effect from 1st April last, and has approved of this list being designated the "Southern Circle List." The present Bengal and Punjab List is to be known as the "Northern Circle List." Individuals comprising the several ranks in the "Southern Circle List" will take precedence for further promotion according to the dates of promotion to the ranks they held on the 1st April last. Any individual cases of hardship thereby caused are hereafter to be considered separately on their merits in each case.

An Army Circular will shortly issue showing the changes sanctioned in the organisation of the Military Assistant-Surgeon Branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with a view to provide an adequate war reserve of Assistant-Surgeons.

Lieutenant Crowley, 1st West Yorkshires, is about to resign his commission.

Lieutenant Colonel Bayley, Assistant Adjutant General, Poona, Officiates as A. A. G., Bombay Command Headquarters, vice Colonel Stevenson proceeding on leave Home ; Colonel Francis, 5th Bombay Cavalry acting for Colonel Bayley at Poona.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS JULY 12.—Plowden, Brigadier-General, Madras, Commanding Belgaum District on leave from Belgaum.

Tennant, Major, Madras Commissariat Transport, on furlough from Secunderabad.

Murray, Captain, Bombay, the Black Watch, on leave from Kamptee.

Hunter, Lieutenant, Bombay, 16th Bombay Infantry, on furlough from Poona.

Savile, Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave from Poona.

Simpson, 2nd Lieutenant, Bengal, 10th B. I. on leave from Naini Tal.

Peterson, Major, Bengal, on leave from Ranikhet.

Walker, Captain, Punjab, I. S. C., on leave from Rawal Pindi.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

105 LAKHS AT THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.

Tenders are invited for a loan of one hundred lakhs at three and a half per cent to form part of the loan of 1900-01 repayable in 1920. The tenders will be opened by the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 14th August.

EXTENSION OF RAIN IN NORTHERN INDIA.

The report to-day issued by the Meteorological Department records the great extension of rain over Northern India, which took place on the 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th instants. But it shows that the greater part of the Punjab is still rainless and that the monsoon has not yet penetrated properly into the Gujarat.

THE ELECTRICITY ACT.

The rules under the Electricity Act published last year are brought into force

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

MAINLY ABOUT DRESS.

A MUSLIN YEAR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

MADAME CALVE in her favourite part of "Carmen" at her first appearance this season last night brought fashion again to the Opera, filled the private boxes and crowded the gallery, and, indeed, all parts of the house with lovers of Bizet's music. "Carmen" is on the whole Madame Calve's greatest impersonation, equal in interest, at any rate, to her Santuzza and La Navarraise and far superior to either from a musical point of view. For some years past she has accentuated the wayward and irresponsible side of the character but last evening particularly in the tavern of Lilias Pastias where she was wont to behave in the most madcap fashion the reading was slightly toned down and at any rate extravagancies were avoided, to the great improvement of the performance. The scenes in the first and also in the second acts in which she captivates the young soldier were, however, played with that abandon and wonderful perfection of detail that she invariably displays in this character ; while in the Cave scene a more serious note was struck and in the situation where she is consulting the cards we had a foretaste of the final tragedy. Madame Calve who once frankly confessed that she must be quite the despair of modern conductors sang the music with her usual freedom although we are bound to say with the utmost effect. She was in magnificent voice, and is, perhaps, a shade slimmer than when she last appeared here, looking and dressing the part to perfection. She had a worthy partner as Don Jose in M. Alvarez, now, thanks to a much needed rest thoroughly recovered from his indisposition and who acted with buoyant freshness and where it was needed with force, while Madame Suzanne Adams was a charming representative of Michaela and Signor Ancona, who was in rather poor voice, resumed his old role of Escamillo.

On Wednesday, Madame Debaucasse, a well-known actress, had a very unpleasant experience in the Bois de Vincennes. She was walking with her niece, a pretty girl of fifteen, and went off the main path to a seat which was placed in a shady glade just off the path. As they sat there five men crept unobserved upon them, and suddenly enveloped them in heavy cloaks. Madame Debaucasse struggled and screamed, but the cloaks muffled her cries, and she felt the men binding her ankles so as to prevent her from struggling. Then the cloak was removed, and she saw four of the men carrying off the form of her niece enveloped in heavy cloaks, the fifth man running after them when he had liberated Madame Debaucasse. The sight so unnerved the lady that she fainted, and on recovering could see no trace of either her niece or the abductors, for whom the police are now seeking.

If one may judge from the dresses prepared for the chief racing events, it is to be a muslin year, but muslins now and muslins years ago are as wide apart as the Poles. Then they were the incarnation of simplicity—a muslin frock, frilled, may be, round the edge of the short skirt, was a type of girlhood and an inexpensive affair ; now it is worn on great occasions and so be-laced and be-frilled, besides being often beautifully hand-painted, that it has become a garment so costly in the material and making up that it is only within reach of the long purse. The wreaths and flowers painted on the muslins of to-day are the work of skilled artists and lace—Valenciennes—is greatly used—is real. A prevailing fancy is to wear with such a gown a hat trimmed with the same flowers as those on the dress, and a little bouquet to match tucked into the belt or the side of the bodice. A becoming note of colour is given also by flowers to the semi-mourning costumes which are still so generally worn. A pretty grey muslin with a design of black poppies, made up with endless black lace-edged flounces, had a bunch of brilliant scarlet double geraniums tacked into the front of the bodice. Another dress, a black muslin, had its sombreness relieved by pink carnations. For those not in mourning, blue muslins of all shades, from the lightest and most delicate tones to the deeper navy shades, not forgetting the always popular butcher blues, are great favourites ; but nothing exceeds the really charming appearance of black and white spotted muslin dresses, made up with a multiplicity of narrow tucks and pleatings on the bodice and flounces on the skirt, plain black muslin and the spotted material being alternately arranged. The folded waistbelt is of soft Oriental satin, over which the full bodice pouches ; a full ruffle of black net ran with very narrow satin ribbon, with an inside ruching of tulle round the neck and long ends, and large hat of black straw, black lisse, and long ostrich feathers, complete the costume. Voile is as popular as ever, and there is a new make of satiny cashmere that can be recommended ; it resembles crepe de chine very closely, but is, of course, much more durable, and for day wear is most useful. Embroidered crepe is another of the favourite light fabrics.

A pretty costume for a garden party or out-of-door fete is blue and white striped foulard, sprigged all over with blue cornflowers and trimmed with lace ; the skirt is arranged in lace bordered flowers overlapping each other, from waist to feet. The bodice, also lace trimmed, is cut bolero form, opening over a full vest of white silk muslin, which is also used for the under sleeves set into a band of lace the waist-belt being of cornflower blue silk. The hat of soft white lace straw has a low crown and a double turned-up brim, which is prettily draped in white lisse, with upright bows on the left side of the crown and ends falling over the side and back, these being embroidered ; a bunch of cornflowers is tucked under the brim, carrying out the colouring of the dress.

Another garden party dress is of pervenche-coloured silk and fine old lace, which is used for the bolero and long tunic, this falling from the black velvet waistbelt in long points on each side of the front breadth of the skirt, a broad band of the lace across the silk breadth keeping the lace in place. The bolero is pointed to match, and the lace sleeves have under-sleeves to the silk, which is prettily flowered all over, the wide collar, turned back to the point of the shoulders, being of silk, the square front of the bodice having a transparent lace bib. The skirt has a full flounce "en forme," and is cut with a regular train ; and the hat, of the double-brimmed shape now so fashionable, is of coarse white straw, and is trimmed with barley-heads and purple cornflowers.

Black, ivory, or tinted lace boleros are very useful additions to a wardrobe ; they freshen up a bodice beginning to show signs of wear, or increase the effect of a muslin or crepe de chine blouse, besides pleasantly varying the dress. Guipure or some lace of a rather heavy order makes the best boleros, and looks better than fine lace for the purpose. With black bodices, ivory or tinted lace gives a dressy look, but as the imitation laces can be so cheaply bought the idea is already becoming vulgarised. A bolero-cut over jacket with long or elbow sleeves is newer looking than those of the sleeveless type, and more useful, too, as giving a greater variation to the toilette. Lace, chiffon, and appliqué collars play quite an important part in present-day dress, and are made in endless variety of form, wide and deep, square, round, Vandyke, pointed, or arranged in revers shape, the straight-fronted being the most popular, opening to show the dainty vest or blouse beneath the lace-fronted coat. The fashion for ruffle-wearing has become so universal that it is positively monotonous. Certainly every other woman, young or old, wears a ruffle of one sort or another, of ostrich or other feathers, of chiffon, net tulle, lace, and in fact, any soft material that lends itself to being ruched up into full folds round the neck the long ends falling almost to the feet. It is really a sort of livery we have all adopted, and a new departure in ruffles is hailed with delight. These dainty additions to dress are decidedly costly, as they are expensive in the first instance, and soon lose their pristine freshness and become shabby. Girls with clever fingers and ideas can easily make them at home ; lightness, fulness, and length are the chief features added to artistic manipulation. Flowers are used on many of the ruffles. Buttons employed as a trimming are again fashionable. Another fancy of the moment—a revival this—is herring-boning which, on skirt and bodice seams, done in silk of the same colour as the material, has a very neat effect.

Bathing costumes are now beginning to occupy attention. A smart one in white serge is pleated on bodice and skirt, and has a scarlet linen collar turned back from the vest also scarlet. Some of the new bathing dresses have boleros, real or simulated in braid or braiding. Many of the French bathing costumes are not meant for bathing at all and would be a mistake to copy their elaboration when real business is intended with Father Neptune. But simplicity on the other hand may be carried too far as in the hideous sacks in which many English women still continue to bathe. A happy medium is found in the well-cut serge suit consisting of knicker-bockers and tunic with short sleeves, dark blue bound with wide red or white braid or scarlet with navy blue. For children, thick galatea is a good material, but it is not very suitable for their mothers or elder sisters.

Foulard is much worn, simply as well as elaborately made up. Of the former type a pretty dress is of black and white spotted foulard ; it has a full bodice, arranged with tucks on the shoulders and upper portion of the sleeves, and round the hips. The bodice opening in front shows a full vest of creamy mousseline de-soie and lace. A bow of velvet or soft silk fastens it at the neck, and a waistbelt of the same keeps the fulness of the bodice in place ; the long skirt is full round the feet.

Petal trimming for ball dresses will be much worn. Scattered rose petals are lightly stitched all over a tulle skirt, and border the flounces at the hem ; straps of roses are carried over the shoulders and from the wreath in the hair, which is now again the most fashionable headdress for balls and large evening parties. Most of the new models in evening dresses, especially those coming from Paris, are Empire-cut, but all contain variations of that style and the Princess form is again in favour. The new opera coats—for these are more fashionable this season than the ordinary mantle and full cloak form—are really works of art and expensive creations too. Take one for example of pale blue chiffon brocaded lightly all over with an Arabesque design in the most delicately shaded pink velvet and mounted on pink silk of a deeper tone ; the train is bordered with many rows of ruchings in chenille-edged net, full sleeves of the pink silk falling beneath the over sleeves of chiffon which are arranged somewhat in cape fashion. This idea is also carried out in white and black. Another charming coat is of black spotted net caught down with narrow black ribbon velvet over primrose-coloured satin. This has a very deep wide collar of lovely old lace and is fastened with wide black velvet ribbon in long carelessly-tied bows.

The latest race-coats are exceptionally fresh-looking. One in spring-coloured silk colienne, has very narrow strappings of glace silk, in the same shade, and a wide, deep collar of tinted lace. Another is of ivory-white ribbed silk with fawn-coloured strappings and lace ruffle, with long full ends, made fuller by the addition of chiffon rucking. One of severer type is of fine cream-coloured cloth, lavishly stitched with ivory buttons of large size. This is very long, and cut with a full back and bishop sleeves. It completely covers the dress, and is really quite as much of a useful as an ornamental character, though utility appears, as a rule, to be lost sight of in Summer wraps of this description. The short coat of more or less bolero shape carries all before it this season for day wear and is certainly most becoming, allowing as it does of endless variety in the matter of trimming, lace being, perhaps, more used than anything else, in combination, frequently, with silk, Oriental satin, panne, &c. It can be varied, too, in the change of the lace, muslin, lawn, or other light material shirt or vest worn beneath it, and hence its popularity. All-black hats are as much worn this season as last, especially with white dresses. A new shape in black chip may be cited as an example. The chip has the brim, which is depressed in front and raised on the left side, veiled in tulle, with soft full bows of the same material on the right side ; the left side of the crown being hidden by a long sweeping ostrich feather, which starts from beneath a handsome jet buckle.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 21.

ANOTHER cycling statician has made a count on a busy part of a main London road. A few Sundays back, standing several miles out of town, he counted in three minutes no less than 247 cyclists. Fifty-one out of the number were ladies, while there were 10 tandems. Of the cycles no less than two hundred and seventy-six were ridden by men and it is remarkable that only five of these were fitted with gear cases, while, as far as could be judged by the counter one hundred and one had free wheels. The fact that only five machines out of this large number were fitted with gear cases is a decisive proof that this item is falling out of favour.

The first batch of National Cyclists' Union championships was held at Bristol, on Saturday, the 15th inst. when the Irishmen competing performed conspicuously. The one mile event, which is generally agreed to be the blue ribband of the cycle race path, was won by Rose, of Dublin, Reynolds, another Irishman, being close up, and Payne who is one of our best Londoners, a not very good third. In the quarter-mile event, however, England did better, Ingram, the holder, retaining his title after a close race, Reynolds was second, and Allen of Bristol, who was rather fancied, third. About 5,000 people witnessed the sports.

Now and again well-known dignitaries of the Church express opinions very unfavourable to wards Sunday cycling. These are, however, the exception, the majority recognising that the sport is healthgiving, and that when properly and moderately indulged in it is beneficial, and not in any way harmful. A well-known Dean has just relieved himself of a very bad opinion of wheel-folk generally. It such exalted people would only, instead of condemning, help to improve, they would be doing much better work. There is plenty of scope for energy in the matter of cyclist services, and it is gratifying to see that already two more of these institutions have to be added to the previous list. Cyclist services at Ripley Church are now again being held, while similar services take place at Mersham Church on the Brighton Road. Much more good may be calculated to spring from action of this kind than by the intolerant utterances of condemnation.

Another fatal accident owing to a cycle running away with its rider down hill has to be recorded, but even these accidents are not the cause of surprise. The machine upon which the unfortunate rider met his death was geared to 84 inches, and was without a brake of any kind. A cycle under these conditions on a steep hill is calculated to come to harm. If cyclists would only see that their machines are fitted with proper brake power the decrease in accidents, fatal or otherwise, would be considerable.

Any cyclist will readily realise the benefit of being able to change the height of his gear by simply moving a lever. Who has not experienced a wish, when climbing a long steep incline or fighting a strong headwind, that by a mechanism we were geared lower, or when riding behind a gale that it were geared higher. To be able to change one's gear from say 40 to 65, and then again to 90, according to the nature of the roads or the requirements of the rider, will be of immense value to wheelmen, and will prove a further fillip to the already flourishing pastime.

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Sleeves that just turn the elbows and are met by long crinkled gloves are now superseding the double sleeve, of which everyone is growing so very tired. These elbow sleeves are turned back with little cuffs in lace or embroidery, or, perhaps, merely in folded chiffon. Above the elbow the material is folded in tucks or else gauged very closely or finely. Such a thing as a plain sleeve is rarely seen. A dress made of cream-coloured voile is tucked round the whole skirt, with a lace insertion between the tucks disposed in groups of three. The sleeves are tucked in just the same way, but both tucks and lace are narrower. The bodice has a bolero all tucks, and the rest is creamy lace lined with palest green chiffon and trimmed with innumerable knots of black velvet in the narrowest width in which it is made. Even the handsomest lace is not considered sufficiently elaborate for the taste of the day. It is sewn with gold thread, or jewelled or sequined or strapped with silk or panne.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO THE DECCAN SABHA.

A LETTER, dated Legislative Department, Bombay Castle, 12th July, over the signature of Mr. J. L Jenkins, I. C. S., Acting Secretary to Government, has been addressed to the President and Honorary Secretaries of the Deccan Sabha, in reply to their memorial on the Land Revenue Bill. The reply is reproduced in full below :—

SIRS,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No 56, dated 26th ultimo, and to state that it will receive the careful consideration of Government and be laid before the Legislative Council. In the meantime I am to repeat a statement of the reasons for the Bill, a correct appreciation of which the Governor in Council trusts, convinces the Sabha and the public that there are no grounds for many apprehensions which have been entertained.

2. The object of the Bill is to make clear what is the indubitable intention of the Land Revenue Code as regards the points dealt with. (1) The definition of "boundary mark" does not leave it open to doubt that there was no idea of abandoning the ancient practice of maintaining strips between fields, and it is only through the inadvertent use of the word "vacant" that difficulty has arisen. (2) The power of Government to assess land and to revise the assessment according to the profit yielded by the use to which it is put, subject to the limitations of lawfully imposed, has always existed and has not, the Governor in Council believes, hitherto been questioned. There is the highest legal authority for the view that the assessment of unalienated lands appropriated for building sites can as the law now stands be imposed and at the end of any period for which it is guaranteed be revised in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Code. If no amendment were made as regards this point, the liabilities of occupants of building sites would not be in any degree less than they will be under a law amended as proposed, but it has always been understood that under Section 48 of the Code the Collector can fix the assessment on lands appropriated for building sites and revise it at the end of the term for which it is fixed. This is a more convenient practice than the appointment of a Special Officer under Chapter VIII on every occasion on which it is necessary to take action, and the promulgation of rules containing the principles on which the assessment should be determined would clearly be of public advantage. Occupants of building sites cannot therefore be prejudicially affected by the amendments as regards this matter, but they will have no benefit as long dealt with by the authority best fitted and in accordance with defined principles. (3) As regards the most important amendment I am to state that, as already explained, the power to assess and to withdraw the strongest proof of necessity interfere with any subsisting right. But whatever be the nature of the property in occupied land, it is manifest that there can be no private property in unoccupied land. The latter is at the absolute disposal of the State, and the only restriction on the method of disposal which can reasonably be imposed is such as public policy may require. Until attention was called to the terms of Sections 68 and 73 of the Code and of the definition of "occupant" it never occurred to anybody that Government was precluded from giving out waste lands on special terms, and the occupancy of unoccupied lands has frequently been granted on various terms which according to recent interpretation of the law are of doubtful legality. It is indeed manifest that if Government could not allow any use of land without thereby conferring a transferable right, and in most cases such a right is the object of endless anxiety in the matter of trimming, lace being, perhaps, more used than anything else, in combination, frequently, with silk, Oriental satin, panne, &c. It can be varied, too, in the change of the lace, muslin, lawn, or other light material shirt or vest worn beneath it, and hence its popularity. All-black hats are as much worn this season as last, especially with white dresses. A new shape in black chip may be cited as an example. The chip has the brim, which is depressed in front and raised on the left side, veiled in tulle, with soft full bows of the same material on the right side ; the left side of the crown being hidden by a long sweeping ostrich feather, which starts from beneath a handsome jet buckle.

Bathing costumes are now beginning to occupy attention. A smart one in white serge is pleated on bodice and skirt, and has a scarlet linen collar turned back from the vest also scarlet. Some of the new bathing dresses have boleros, real or simulated in braid or braiding. Many of the French bathing costumes are not meant for bathing at and it would be a mistake to copy their elaboration when real business is intended with Father Neptune. But simplicity on the other hand may be carried too far as in the hideous sacks in which many English women still continue to bathe. A happy medium is found in the well-cut serge suit consisting of knicker-bockers and tunic with short sleeves, dark blue bound with wide red or white braid or scarlet with navy blue. For children, thick galatea is a good material, but it is not very suitable for their mothers or elder sisters.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 21.

ANOTHER cycling statician has made a count on a busy part of a main London road. A few Sundays back, standing several miles out of town, he counted in three minutes no less than 247 cyclists. Fifty-one out of the number were ladies, while there were 10 tandems. Of the cycles no less than two hundred and seventy-six were ridden by men and it is remarkable that only five of these were fitted with gear cases, while, as far as could be judged by the counter one hundred and one had free wheels. The fact that only five machines out of this large number were fitted with gear cases is a decisive proof that this item is falling out of favour.

The first batch of National Cyclists' Union championships was held at Bristol, on Saturday, the 15th inst. when the Irishmen competing performed conspicuously. The one mile event, which is generally agreed to be the blue ribband of the cycle race path, was won by Rose, of Dublin, Reynolds, another Irishman, being close up, and Payne who is one of our best Londoners, a not very good third. In the quarter-mile event, however, England did better, Ingram, the holder, retaining his title after a close race, Reynolds was second, and Allen of Bristol, who was rather fancied, third. About 5,000 people witnessed the sports.

Now and again well-known dignitaries of the Church express opinions very unfavourable to wards Sunday cycling. These are, however, the exception, the majority recognising that the sport is healthgiving, and that when properly and moderately indulged in it is beneficial, and not in any way harmful. A well-known Dean has just relieved himself of a very bad opinion of wheel-folk generally. It such exalted people would only, instead of condemning, help to improve, they would be doing much better work. There is plenty of scope for energy in the matter of cyclist services, and it is gratifying to see that already two more of these institutions have to be added to the previous list. Cyclist services at Ripley Church are now again being held, while similar services take place at Mersham Church on the Brighton Road. Much more good may be calculated to spring from action of this kind than by the intolerant utterances of condemnation.

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of consumption and who were also inoculated, have not had the least aggravation afterwards. A number of instances were observed of rapid improvement in health following shortly after inoculation. But as the same thing as soon improve so also cases of sickness, or of the aggravation of a chronic sickness inevitably occur in others. Whenever the latter cases takes place the question, so to say spontaneously, arises whether inoculation has or not been responsible for it? and whether without inoculation the same disease or aggravation of disease would or not have taken place? People are prepared to concede that while such cases are "very few," there is no ground to condemn inoculation; but what is "few" in a matter like that, and when does the number become "many"? and even if the cases be few, we want to know whether inoculation is or not responsible for them. To a number of people the idea does not occur that this question is capable of accurate determination." Some consider that the number of cases when the patient does not improve, but gets worse after inoculation, is insignificant; others that that number ought not to be considered as small; some think that the inoculation, on the one hand, and the sickness or the aggravation of sickness, on the other, are mere coincidences, and that the same sickness or aggravation would have taken place also without inoculation; others maintain that inoculation stood in intimate connection with the sickness or the aggravation of disease in the patient.

You will not be surprised to find that, from the first, we kept a watchful eye on this matter, and were looking out for opportunities to test whether inoculation does, or is capable of doing, harm to any one, and whether we were quite right in thinking that its effect was harmless. The cases of sickness and of death have been found to be indeed "very few," and you will see directly what I mean by these words. In the majority of instances that number was so insignificant that we had and have still to search for explanations of that fact. The inevitable conclusion from this result was that in no case investigated was there reason to admit that inoculation possessed the faculty of causing sickness or aggravating the condition of the sickly individuals of the community. I have represented on the table below a list of deaths that occurred in Poona, during the years 1891 to 1894 inclusive, when there was no plague, or inoculation or any particular epidemic, except perhaps a slight exacerbation of cholera in the beginning, and a slight general rise in mortality figures, possibly attributable to an increase or influx of population.

Mortality in Poona in					
the years	...	1891	1892	1893	1894
Cholera	...	235	193	133	111
Small-pox	...	41	38	100	59
Fevers	...	1,619	1,082	1,091	1,767
Dysentery and Diar-					
hœa	...	153	138	155	117
Injuries	...	17	39	44	52
Other causes	...	1,030	1,091	1,157	1,362
Total	...	3,045	3,176	3,285	3,498

You will observe that in the first of those years cholera claimed over two hundred victims; small-pox every few,—four; fevers caused some 1,600 deaths; dysentery 150; 17 died of injuries; and over a thousand of other undefined causes; in all over 3,000 people died. If you take the next year, 1892 the figures changed very little. The number of deaths from cholera is between 100 and 200; that of small-pox is again small, namely 38; the number of deaths from fevers is almost exactly the same as in the year before; that of dysentery again, almost the same. The number of deaths from injuries is small again, as in the year before, showing only the slight general tendency to rise alluded to above. Unedined causes are responsible for just over a 1,000 deaths as before, and the total comes to 3,176. If you take the year following, viz. 1893, practically the same figures are repeated. And so also in the next year. Imagine now that between the years 1891 and 1892 an irrigation canal, or a new sewage system, or a good water-supply, or let us say, an inoculation, is introduced into the city, and supposed for the sake of argument that the whole of the inhabitants become exposed to that new condition. The table in front of you would furnish a guide in deciding as to whether the new factor has been indifferent to health, or has improved it, or injured it. In the first case the year 1892 and the subsequent ones would show approximately the same total number of deaths and approximately the same distribution of the latter between various diseases; in the second case the total should decrease, and certain diseases, fevers, for instance, or diarrhœa, show a reduction in the number of their victims; in the third, the reverse would take place, and both the total and the particular figures should show an increase; or some additional item, in the shape of a new disease, should appear. With regard to an individual person, who keeps healthy or falls sick, we are unable to say for certain whether his health has benefited or deteriorated on account of the new water-supply, or drainage, or preventive inoculation; and whether without the water-supply or the inoculation that person would or would not have been as healthy, or otherwise; but we are able to investigate and decide the question as to whether the health of a whole population or of a large group of it has become worse, or better, or remained stationary in consequence of the new condition. A method similar to the above, but in many ways superior to it, consists in submitting to the new condition, not the whole, but only a half or a considerable portion of the population. This enables us, without waiting for the annual statistics, with their incidental and often obscure and disturbing variations to appear, to observe the incidence of sickness and death simultaneously, as these occur, in persons living under the old and the new conditions, both being subject to such other current influences as cause general variations in vital statistics.

I shall proceed to detail instances of the studies which we have carried out, so far, on the lines just described; but before entering into details I must mention that there is an important difference between liability to acute and to epidemic diseases produced by infectious microbes, and liability to other sicknesses and causes of death. It is a common and, of course, correct notion that weak and sickly persons are more exposed to deaths from so-called "general causes" or "ordinary diseases"; that infants, young children, very aged persons and persons organically unfit give proportionately a higher general mortality than others. With infectious diseases it is not always so. When a microbe gains access to a body it is like a seed falling on a soil and trying to take root. As a rule, the better and richer the soil is the easier the seed takes root. This is often the case with microbes, causing acute diseases. Many French agriculturists are convinced that strong and healthy sheep are far more prone to be invaded by the anthrax bacillus and to die from anthrax than others. Many an Assam tea planter will tell you that it is his strongest coolies that fall victims to cholera. Infants in arms, who die in such numbers from other causes, remain almost entirely exempt from plague. Young children give a better rate of recovery from that disease than adults; and women, though they are generally so much weaker than men, recover as a whole more easily from it than men.

I shall give you now the results of our enquiries into the general mortality of inoculated communities. You are possibly aware that the Khojas of Bombay,—on the initiative of their chief, His Highness Sir Aga Sultan Agakhan, who was inoculated himself three times, availed themselves largely of anti-plague inoculation. In 1898, the officers of the Research Laboratory carried out an investigation into the incidence of deaths amongst that community during the four plague months of the beginning of that year. It appeared that altogether 184 deaths from all causes, including plague, occurred in the community during the period. We visited, in company of representatives of the Khoja Jamat, all the families in which those deaths occurred and inquired into a number of particulars concerning the deceased and as to whether he or she had been inoculated or not. 15 was ascertained accurately that of the 184 deaths, 13 occurred amongst the inoculated and 171 amongst the uninoculated. The proportion of the inoculated and uninoculated parts of the community stood as 3,814 and 9,510. The number of uninoculated was thus about 2½ times larger than that of the inoculated, but the number of deaths in them was 13 times as large. Proportionately the total mortality in inoculated, plague included, was about 5 times smaller than that in the uninoculated. We made an attempt to separate deaths from plague and deaths from other causes. Further, in comparing the two parts of the community we were mindful of the fact that when people call at inoculation stations of their own accord, there is a tendency for the inoculated group to be formed, on the average, of a set longer lot of the number of deaths that occurred among the inoculated.

An enquiry analogous to that made among the Khojas has been carried out in the Parsee Community of Bombay. Fully a fourth of that community, following the example of some of their most representative families, underwent inoculation against plague, many having done so repeatedly, at the advent of every plague epidemic. You are aware that the Bombay Parsees have in their Panchayat an admirable, communal organisation, which, among other functions, keeps records of all occurrences that take place in that community. At the Punchayat's office, as well as at the Towers of Silence, every death occurring, with a number of particulars concerning it, is registered, and the records thus collected are probably amongst the most complete and accurate that can be found in any community in the world. Several months ago, a committee of Parsees, working under the auspices of Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, and which included as a member Shamsul-Ulma Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, who is Secretary to the Panchayat, was formed with the object of investigating the incidence of deaths from plague and other causes in the inoculated Parsees comparatively to that in the uninoculated. The report of that committee is not ready for publication, and they were unable to give me detailed figures to be quoted on the present occasion. The general purport of their results is, however, as follows. The average number of the uninoculated, taking the whole period, was some 6 times larger than of the inoculated. During the three years and seven months covered by the enquiry there were altogether 5,959 deaths in the uninoculated and 251 in the inoculated. The Committee has attempted to apportion the mortality to plague and other causes, and to make an accurate allowance for the difference in the age constitution of the two groups, as well as for the social position of the individuals concerned, the locality in which they lived, &c. What their efforts were and are chiefly concerned with, is to find out the reasons why the number of deaths among the inoculated was so small. It is therefore certain that the mortality figures of the inoculated Parsees show no indication of the health of the inoculated having in the least suffered from inoculation.

One of the most rigorous studies which we made amongst the general population was that at Undhera, in the Baroda Taluka. Plague had affected the village badly, and in a short time one in every ten had died. The Baroda Authorities wanted to form a definite opinion on the protective value of inoculation, and the villagers eagerly accepting the plan, the following experiment was carried out. On the 12th of February 1899, all the inhabitants were paraded ward by ward and family by family; and a committee consisting of Baroda's Civil and Medical Officials and of Major Bannerman, I. M. S., and myself, visited every family paraded, and inoculated half of their numbers, viz., half of the males, half of the females and half of the children in each household separately. In doing so we were very careful to distribute the infirm between the inoculated and uninoculated as equally as possible; and whenever this could not be done, we put the weak rather into the group to be inoculated than into the other. Thus, when in a certain family, there were two children, one sickly and another strong, we inoculated the sickly, and on the next similar occasion, we inoculated a strong child, and left a sickly uninoculated, in this way the population was divided into two groups in as equal a manner as can ever be done, in regard to ages, sexes and condition of health. By the time the epidemic was over, viz., on the 26th of March 1899, the results appeared strikingly favourable to the inoculated, as the difference of plague mortality in their favour amounted to 87·6 per cent. On the 7th February 1899, that is, a year later, we wrote to His Excellency the Dewan of Baroda requesting him to give us details as to the incidence of death from all causes that took place amongst the strong and the weak of the inoculated and uninoculated groups since the end of the plague epidemic. You will find his reply embodied in one of the printed reports on this table. It was to the effect that amongst the uninoculated there were 415 classed as strong people and 22 as weak; the former had 9 deaths, and the latter 2. Amongst the inoculated there were 471 classed as strong and they had 9 deaths, and 42 classed as weak, and they had 2 deaths. Not only was there no increase in the mortality of those who had undergone inoculation, but the number of deaths especially among the weak was markedly smaller than in those that remained uninoculated.

The next field of observation which gave very important results, was that of the three manufacturing towns, Hubli, Dharwar and Gadag, in the Southern Maratha country. In the terrible epidemic which they had in the middle of 1896, almost the entire population of these towns underwent inoculation, upon the initiative and under the guidance of Mr. B. L. Cappel, who was then Collector of that district. From the first the results appeared so favourable that the operators, and chief amongst them Captain Leumann, I. M. S., and Doctor (Miss) Corthorn, the latter now on duty in Poona, decided to increase the dose prescribed in the Laboratory and thus further reduce the cases that were still occurring, in small numbers, amongst the inoculated. In addition to that, they insisted on the operation being repeated within a short time, viz., from 4 to 10 days after the first inoculation. By this means they obtained results which perhaps were the best that we have ever had; but the symptoms caused by those increased doses and by the repetition of the operation within such a short period were severe and in many instances frightened observers. A number of alarming paragraphs appeared in the local papers giving instances of alleged injuries suffered by the inoculated. As these statements were very persistent and very numerous, Government considered that those three towns were an excellent field for an enquiry as to whether inoculation did any harm. As you know, a committee consisting of Mr. Woodburn, I.C.S., then Commissioner of the Southern Division, Lieut.-Col. Channer, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner; your fellow citizen, the Honourable Mr. Gokhale, and Lieutenant Hutchinson, I. M. S., as member and secretary, was appointed to make the enquiry. The Committee, as well as the local papers and private residents, went to great trouble in order to collect information about every case of sickness that occurred after inoculation, and to induce all those who had statements to make of having suffered from inoculation to come forward and report. The result was that from amongst the 77,259 persons inoculated in those three towns, 224 statements were brought forward as to cases of disease or suffering consequent on inoculation. The analysis which I am going to make before you is to ascertain whether this result contained or not an indication of the general health of the inhabitants having suffered from inoculation. The Committee obtained a number of statements regarding females and children. I shall assume, however, for a moment that women were shy to come forward and report; and as children would not appear of their own accord, I shall assume also that of the male population only complaints referring to grown up people were brought before the committee. The number of inoculated women is smaller than that of men, and that of children much smaller than the number of inoculated adults. In order, however, to further strengthen the conclusion, I shall assume that fully a half of the above 77,259 inoculated were women and a half of the male population were children; and that all the 224 evils complained of were brought forward not from amongst 77,259 but from a quarter of that number, viz., some 19,000 individuals only. The committee classified the complaints made according to diseases, and in the last column of the lower half of the table, which I now put before you these 224 complaints are given in detail.

Among the 171,009 Sepoys of the Native Army in India there were during 1899			19,315 sepoys should have	
Name of Disease.	Admission to Hospital.	Invalided.	At least 1-5 of above numbers in two years, viz:	Invalided.
Rheumatism	2109	201	420	40
Tubercle, various forms	81	79	97	16
Leprosy	18	11	4	2
Fever—				
Ague	33314	88		
Remittent	2161	2	7196	18
Simple continuous	55	..		
Gastric Diseases—				
Dysentery	4867	11	973	2
Diarrhœa (non epidemic)	915	3	183	..
Dyspepsia and constipation	25	4	51	1
Other Gastric diseases	56	31	112	6
Weakness	nil	nil	nil	nil
Debility	1315	447	263	87
Itching—				
Scabies	429	..		
Tenia and Ringworm	803	..	382	1
Urticaria, prurigo, eczema, etc...	478	4		
Pain—				
Myalgia	284	17	116	6
Neuralgia	598	15		
Ulcers	3465	3	693	1
Boils	2876	..	575	..
Abscesses	nil	nil	nil	nil
Headache	31	1	6	..
Eye affections	2382	69	516	14
Venereal diseases	4772	133	874	26
Piles	210	19	42	4
Anæmia	315	7	63	1
Scurvy	398	7	99	1
Paralysis, various forms	79	14	16	3
Epilepsy	63	20	13	4
Various other diseases	17324	362	3464	72
Total	80832	1539	16125	305
Accidents and poisoning	9547	79		
Grand total	90179	1618		

Continued.

Name of disease.	Admission to Hospital.	Invalided.	The 77,259 inoculated in the Dharwar district to notice. No. of complaints.
Rheumatism	84	8	121
Tubercle, various forms	19	3	1
Leprosy	1	..	Nil.
Fever—			
Ague	1439	4	23
Remittent			
Simple continuous			
Gastric Diseases—			
Dysentery	193	..	Nil.
Diarrhœa (non epidemic)	37	..	Nil.
Dyspepsia and constipation	10	..	70
Other gastric diseases	2	1	Nil.
Weakness	Nil.	Nil.	30
Debility	58	17	13
Itching—			
Scabies			
Tenia and Ringworm	76	..	22
Urticaria, prurigo, eczema, etc...			
Pain—			
Myalgia	23	1	117
Neuralgia			
Ulcers	136	..	Nil.
Boils	21	..	Nil.
Abscesses	Nil.	Nil.	69
Headache			10
Eye affections	10	3	6
Venereal diseases	173	5	16
Piles	8	1	
Anæmia	15	..	5
Scurvy	2	..	1
Paralysis various, forms	3	1	Nil.
Epilepsy	3	1	Nil.
Various other diseases	623	11	18
Total	3221	59	521

The question is whether the table represents a state of affairs in any way worse than the normal. In order to know that I shall compare those complaints coming from individuals of whom a certain number must have been, from the beginning, of a weakly constitution, and who lived mostly under relatively unhealthy conditions of life, with the diseases that occur normally in 19,000 sepoys of the Indian Native Army. In the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1899, which was in every way a normal year for that Army, you will find the details from which this comparison has been made. In the Native Army, numbering some 1,74,000 men, there were 2,102 admissions to Hospital for rheumatism, in the course of 12 months, and 201 of them were so bad as to get invalided on account of that disease. The committee carried out their enquiry 2 years after the first epidemic, when the whole population had been twice inoculated, and 5 months after the last epidemic, when the operation had been almost as generally done over again. The fourth column of the upper half of the above table shows that 19,315 robust Indians, such as the Native Army is composed of, would have had in two years 420 admissions for rheumatism, and in 5 months alone, 84. If you consider to what extent the conditions of life of the general population, in a manufacturing town are inferior to those of the Native Army, and to what extent, further, the individuals of that population are on the whole, inferior in health to the young men of the Army, you will not wonder at the fact that the population of the Dharwar district complained of 121 cases of rheumatism. On the data above quoted, it is quite impossible to maintain that the inoculation has in any way increased the normal liability of the people to rheumatism. If from the case of rheumatism you pass to that of tubercle, the result is as instructive. It happened a year or two ago, in Poona, that a young girl, of a rich and respectable family, who had been well till then, developed consumption. Such cases are of daily occurrence, every one unfortunately knows that. But she had been inoculated a few months before; and though, on enquiry, it was found that there were other members belonging to her family who had not been inoculated, but who had the misfortune to suffer from the same disease, an idea somehow took root that it was inoculation that caused the disease in that poor girl. The question is: does inoculation possess the faculty of increasing the prevalence of consumption or rendering it worse, beyond that which takes place normally, without inoculation? From among the many thousands inoculated in the Dharwar district *one* complaint was made in regard to consumption namely, in regard to a supposed aggravation of that disease in a man, who had been already suffering from it at the time of inoculation; while if instead of 77,000 old and young, strong and weak, we were dealing with 19,000 sepoys not inoculated, and made an enquiry amongst them at the end of a period of two years, we would have found that 97 of them had developed consumption and 16 had been invalided on account of that disease. In 5 months alone, 19 sepoys would show signs of that disease. N ither, therefore, that solitary statement in Dharwar, nor the case of the young girl in Poona, give us any ground to attribute to inoculation the power of causing or aggravating that disease. Taking now the case of leprosy, which was prophesied to supervene in three years after inoculation, not one of us, who was inoculated *four and a half years* back nor among the thousands inoculated at Dharwar, was there a single case of that disease, nor, I hope, have you ever heard of such a thing among your inoculated friends and acquaintances; while if even four such cases had been ascertained to have occurred among the inoculated in Dharwar there would have been no reason to ascribe those to inoculation, as four cases of leprosy are actually discovered to exist among 19,000 sepoys every two years. To take one or two instances more. For gastric diseases, 19,000 young men of the Army would have had in two years 1,320 admissions, and in 5 months 264; while the Dharwar district people complained of 70 cases of dyspepsia and constipation. 19,000 sepoys have in 2 years 269 cases of debility and in 5 months 84, the number of those invalided on this account being 87 and 17; while the Dharwar people complained of 42 cases of weakness and debility. 19,000 sepoys would have had in two years 7,196 admissions for fever, and in 5 months 1,499; while, I believe, some 200 are constantly down with it; the Dharwar people brought to notice 28 people suffering from fever; and so on. On the whole, the number of cases of disease complained of by the inoculated inhabitants of the three towns was 30 times less than is observed in normal years in 1-4 of their number, of the pick of the Indian population represented by the Army. We may therefore safely admit the possibility,—as I admit it, that the number of various sicknesses was much larger than that reported to by the Committee; for were it even 30 times as large, that would have only shown that the inoculation had left the inhabitants of those towns in four times as perfect a state of health as is enjoyed by the sepoys of the Army.

I shall detain you only with one instance more, that referring to the Cantonment of your own town. You are aware that a large number of people were inoculated there in 1899-1900, under the auspices of General Burnett and the Cantonment Plague Authorities. While the city suffered greatly from plague, the Cantonments showed a remarkable reduction in its annual plague occurrences and death. Between the month of November 1900 and March 1901, the Inspector of inoculation, Dr. E. L. Hunt, in co-operation with Captain Dunn and Captain Collins, carried out, under the orders of General Burnett, a detailed enquiry as to the incidence of death in the inoculated and the uninoculated. There was a number of families, who escaped both plague and death from other causes. Dr. Hunt investigated only such households as had been afflicted by a death from any cause or by an attack or death from plague. The facts which he collected show that there were amongst such households 183 in which one part of the members had been inoculated and another remained uninoculated. These therefore represented the most comparable and instructive groups of the population. Excluding from comparison children under two, who almost all remained uninoculated, and amongst whom the general death-rate is of course high, the inoculated members of those households numbered 503, and the uninoculated 313.

Amongst the 391 uninoculated there were 36 attacks and 30 deaths from what had been recorded as plague, and amongst the 503 inoculated, 17 attacks and 11 deaths. As regards death attributed to causes other than plague there were 24 among the uninoculated, but only a half of that number, viz., amongst the inoculated. The same remark as to partial abatement from inoculation of infirm persons as and as to uncertainty of the distinction between plague and non-plague applies of course to this case also. I do not calculate upon the above figures the proportional incidence of plague amongst the inoculated and uninoculated, for that additional reason mentioned already that apart from those households, there was a large number of others, some having inoculated and others uninoculated members, who escaped plague or deaths, and who must be compared also in estimating the reduction of plague by inoculation; but the facts just quoted will show you again that, apart from the reduction of what was recognized to be plague, we are confronted not with an excess, but with a paucity of deaths in inoculated.

The following is a summary of what has been stated above. On examining the effects caused by inoculation the best authorities have come to the conclusion that it is not of a nature to injure the health of the inoculated. A number of physicians possessed of the highest qualifications have testified to that by being inoculated themselves. Among the vast number of persons inoculated, who include infants of 10 days of age and old people of over 80, as well as persons suffering from various chronic and organic diseases, cases of sickness, or of aggravation of sickness, as well as deaths from general causes must in due course occur, as a corollary to cases of subsequent improvement in health. When examining an isolated case of a person who has been inoculated and who subsequently developes some disease, or shows an aggravation of his chronic disease, there are no means of knowing whether that person, without inoculation, would or would not have developed the same disease; but the examination of whole groups of inoculated and uninoculated persons living together and belonging to the same races, castes, social position and families and comparable in every other respect, enables us to find out whether the health of the inoculated has suffered or not. The investigations so far made have shown that the number of cases of sickness and of death in the inoculated has been so insignificant, and often so much smaller than that in the uninoculated as to be difficult of explanation; and in no instance did the inoculated show more cases of disease or deaths than the uninoculated. The rats remained true in cases when the two groups compared were composed of people of the same physique and ages, as was the case in Undhera, and even in cases when the uninoculated group taken for comparison with the inoculated represented people of much stronger physique, in the prime of life, as was done above in the case of the Dharwar district.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I must thank you now for the patient attention you have so kindly listened to this long discourse."

Lord Northcote enquired whether any one desired to ask any question. A gentleman wished to know up to what age it was safe to be inoculated, and Mr. Haffkine explained that with aged persons they acted upon the plan of giving, first, very small, tentative doses; and the effects being ascertained, and the patient reassured, a larger dose was given. Latterly people have been inoculated up to above 80 years of age.

No other explanations having been asked for, Lord Northcote said he was sure they had all listened to that instructive lecture with great interest and profit, and that the vote of thanks to the lecturer, which he now proposed would be met with a hearty response. The vote was carried with applause, and the meeting terminated.

ABOUT ARAB WOMEN.

STRANGE MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

THE Arab women may or may not be graceful. When one sees them in the streets they look like animated clothes, observes Mr. Percy L. Parker in the Harmsworth Magazine. Their faces are covered up to the eyes, and one has no chance of judging of their beauty. They wear a dress of enormous size, gathered about the ankles. A great quantity of stuff goes to the making of these garments. It is said that Mahommed was so jealous of the beauty of one of his wives that he bade her cover her face, and since then all Mahommedan women have also covered their faces. All married Arab women are very strict about this. Men are not allowed to go on the flat roofs of the houses lest they should see their neighbours' wives unveiled. During the reign of the Beys of Algiers it was forbidden under pain of death.

Just before sunset the Arab belles "take their evening promenade and exhibit themselves and their jewels to their fair neighbours, until the instant when the evening prayer at the mosque ceases. Then with noisy leave-taking and clattering slippers they hurry down to welcome home their lords."

A French writer who knows the people well says that "the private life of the Arab is lost in impenetrable mystery. All is shadowy in those singular dwellings where the master of the House plays the role of gaoler, and behind whose barred windows and closed doors lie two scores of this strange country—women and native wealthy. Marriage festivities among the Arabs last a week, during which time the chief amusement is the eating of sweetmeats and the dressing, bejewelling, dyeing painting and general adorning of the bride. At the conclusion of the ceremonies the bridegroom is introduced into the women's apartments and permitted to raise his bride's veil, but etiquette obliges the lady to keep her eyes tightly closed on the occasion. If the face of the bride is displeasing to the bridegroom he is at liberty after this one glance to reject her. If, on the contrary, he is satisfied, he drinks a few drops of scented water from the bride's hand, offers her the same from his and the marriage is concluded

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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

"Inspiration" is far more fanciful and fantastic than any ballet seen at the Alhambra for a long time. All the solo dances are charming, the colouring is brilliant, the scenery exceedingly pretty; there are characteristic touches of humour here and there; and the story of the revellers who dare to defy the Goddess of Inspiration is told in less than an hour. The curtain rises on a dark stage. Great hanging boughs of pink and pale purple flowers trail over the dim pillars of a temple situated in the Realms of Imagination. The glow-rays of the lamp of the Goddess fall upon her face and crown of roses. A sentinel in white and gold sings of the breaking dawn. The sky grows vivid; a party of Bacchanalians, with gold wine cups and thyrsus in their hands, rush into the scene and the dancing commences in a whirl of excitement and light.

The king of the Bacchanalians—a glittering figure in his robes of purple, with vine leaves in his hair—dares the Goddess, and his followers seize the Genius of Inspiration and tempt her to join in their revels. The sacred lamp (why not of ballet as well as burlesque fame?) is extinguished in the Goddess's hand. Darkness falls over the scene. The Genius flutters back to the feet of her mistress. The goddess then consents to prove her power to the mocking crowd. She summonses the Arts to appear before them—Caliban from "The Tempest"; Melancholy, Aurora and Laughter from Milton's "L'Allegro"; a lovely girl from Poynter's picture of "A Greek Dance," and, at the end of all, the music from "Lonengrin." The bacchanalians kneel before her throne, and the curtain falls.

Of all the characters represented in the new ballet at the Alhambra, the most fascinating is the Satyr of Mr. Charles Raymond. The changing quick expression of his impish face, with its pointed chin, puckered lips, and wild, mischievous eyes, the grace and agility of his every movement, the silent laughter with which he swings his arm round the waist of a nymph, or lifts the Genius of Inspiration as lightly as a feather into the air, it is all perfectly delightful. Caliban (Mr. Fred Farren) is another extremely clever little sketch in movement. His eccentric dance, after an effective entrance and good "business" with garlands of leaves, is one of the best things in the ballet.

A Greek dancer (Miss Edith Slack) wears the most beautiful dress in "Inspiration." Her filmy draperies cling and float round her graceful figure as lightly as a white mist. The Goddess wears a long robe that is shaded from rose red to white, edged with gold; a heavy gold tassel falls from one of her wing-shaped sleeves, her head-dress is also formed of glittering wings and she wears a wreath of roses. The Genius of Inspiration is dressed in palest canary, with one shimmering band of golden sequins across her breast and another on her left arm. Laughter, "holding both his sides," is in deeper yellow, and Melancholy, is wrapped from head to foot in misty grey. The most effective dresses of the corps de ballet are of glittering gauze, fading from richest crimson to faintest pink, with winged caps on the heads, and golden cymbals in the hands.

Mrs. Frederic Wright is a veteran of the stage. Only recently she was playing in her son's little play "Toff Jim," at the Apollo and her experiences of "the" profession go back to the time when she played "Hamlet" and "Richard III." in the Eastend, before she was in her teens; to Stock seasons at Newcastle with the well-known Miss Glyn, the Cushman sisters, and Sims Reeves; to pantomime parts at Covent Garden; to principal burlesque and soubrettes at Leeds; to singing with Miss Louisa Pyne, and playing with Samuel Phelps—in short, Mrs. Frederick Wright has seen as much, if not more, of the work of the stage as any actress of her period. One of her big parts was Lazarillo in Don Cæsar de Bazan, who has just reappeared under the name of Pedro in The Royal Rival, and is being played so beautifully by her daughter, Miss Haidee Wright.

Mrs. Wright remembers one little incident in her career with special pleasure. When first she played Arthur, in "King John," the Hubert, a popular actor of the time was a very tall, big man, and she was a very short, small girl. On the first night Arthur ran on to the stage, and, without giving Hubert a cue, spoke his line instead of her own, "Good morrow, little Prince!" The audience shouted at such a greeting, but Hubert, equal to the occasion, bowed to the ground, and repeated, "Good morrow, little Prince!" as if it had only been a timely rebuke. A long time afterwards an actor wrote to Mr. Frederick Wright, asking for an engagement in one of his touring companies. Mr. Wright passed the letter over to his wife, saying: "I don't know this man. Why should we have him?" But Mrs. Wright instantly recognised the name of her quick-witted Hubert and his kindness of a minute was rewarded, after years and years, with an engagement that lasted as long as he chose to keep it.

Miss Lillian Best, who made her first appearance as a professional reciter last week, is a pupil of Mr. William Farren, senior, with whom she has studied for two years. The platform at Steinway Hall was decorated with palms and lilies and Miss Best wore a pretty dress of silk crepe de chine, a short bolero of silk guipure, with a knot of black velvet on the left shoulder, and a twist of white chiffon in her pretty brown hair. The whole entertainment was well received. Miss Best, who has lived much abroad, was especially happy in "The Frenchwoman's Story." She has a pleasant voice, and should become with time and experience, a successful reciter.

Mr. Percy Clifton, who plays the peppery old Admiral in H. M. S. Irresponsible at the Strand, has travelled all over the world with all sorts of companies. He returned to England two or three years ago after thirteen years in India, Australia, New Zealand, and Russia. The Strand Admiral has toured with his own little company in places where entertainments were hitherto unknown, being his own manager and very often his own bill-sticker and stage carpenter. He is short, wiry, and youthful in appearance, with noticeably bright, round eyes, and he talks—or rather, patters—at a great pace, at one minute giving a lively word sketch of an up-country station in India; at the next a rattling description of a mining camp in New Zealand. He has sailed very tranquilly in H. M. S. "Irresponsible" for nearly a year, but at any minute when the wandering mood seizes him he has to go.

Mr. Clifton appears to have been very ambitious in his various "productions," a burlesque of "Faust" being a favourite piece in his repertoire. He played Mephisto himself, making a first entrance from the flies, in a glare of red fire, and his final exit down a trap. On one occasion in New Zealand, the local carpenter dropped him so carelessly that poor Mephisto was stunned with the fall; on another eventful night, he stuck in the trap going down, to the great delight of a big audience. At a hill station in India where he was very popular, Mr. Clifton determined to play a pantomime par. For the first time during his tour. He was getting on splendidly, with tears in his voice, when a Tommy Atkins, sitting in the back row, suddenly called out: "Ullo! 'E's trying to be serious! Chuck it, Percy, and give us a dance."

Mrs. B. M. de Solla, who was recently playing at the Apollo, tells the following story of a baggage man's first and last appearance on the stage. A touring company was playing "Troy." In the fourth act a servant comes to announce "The Count of Laval," who is supposed by the other characters in the play to have been murdered. The Duke D'Auberre exclaims in astonishment, "Whom did you say?" and the name is repeated. The actor who played the servant was taken ill suddenly and the baggage man had to go on for the lines. He did not know that the Duke would repeat the question, "Whom did you say?" and, thinking that he had spoken his words remarkably well, replied in a very indignant tone, "Oh you heard plain enough!" turned his back, and walked off.

Happy Fanny Felds arrived in London about a month ago—little New York girl of twenty—with the songs she had written herself, no end of original patter dresses that she had made entirely with her own deft mixed determination to laugh herself into the good books of the London halls. She has succeeded, for her turn at the Tivoli is one of the most popular in the whole programme, and she is just as great a favourite at the Oxford. Miss Felds on the stage turns into "Katrina," a little German girl with a sweetheart Schultz; she dances a clog dance with as much vigour and swiftness as a drummer beats his drum (her dialect is capital, and she is not only thoroughly happy herself but manages to send her happiness over the footlights).

Miss Fanny Felds says that London is "just lovely!" She has been on the stage since she was thirteen, and has lived a merry successful life, only clouded by one great sorrow, the death of her mother, to whom she was devoted. Her home was in New York. At the flats where the happy girl lived, there was a German janitor, and he and his wife were the originals of Katrina and Schultz. She would talk to them both, and copy all that they said and did, for Happy Fanny Felds is a great observer. She is short and delicate in appearance—all nerves and laughter—with light brown hair, a small, pretty mouth, pointed chin, and soft yet sparkling eyes; her quaint, piquant, colourless little face grows upon one. She is unmistakably American in every phrase and every word she uses.

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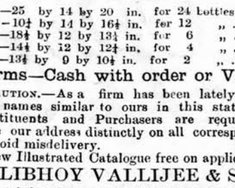

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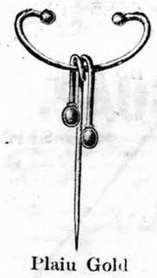

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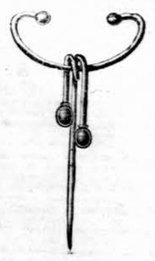

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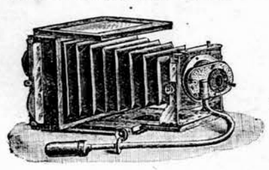

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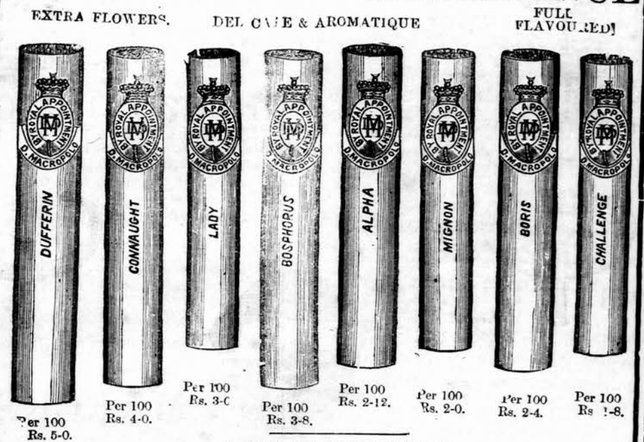

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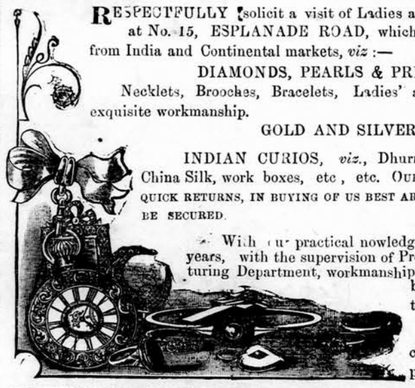

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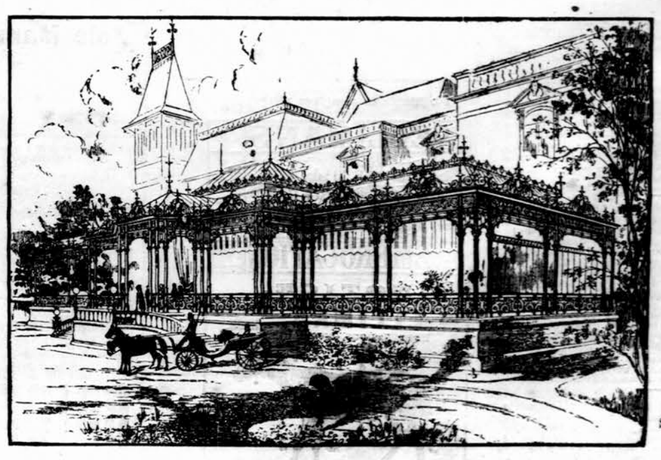

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